THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 31 AUGUST, 1833. [NO. 2269.

THE Bombay Steam Committee, having with Capt. WILSON'S consent, made a reprint of his Pamphlet on "Steam Communication to Suez" to which is now added, observations on "Steaming during the S. W. MONSOON," copies may be had at the Courier Office, price one rupee; the proceeds, after paying printing expences, to go to the Steam fund,

THE PANWELL HOTEL,

BY JONES WILLIAM WARD—Where Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated at the shortest notice, in a most satisfactory manner, on the most reasonable terms with Boarding or Lodging, Dinners, Tiffins, &c., with a choice assortment of Wines and other Europe Liquors. Stabling for Horses and conveyances.

The strictest attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of his guests.

CARRIAGES.

JUST landed from the General Hewitt, and for sale in Forbes' Street at the Godown No. 16, next door to FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE and CO'S Shop, two very superior and highly finished Chaises, one Stanhope, one Barouchette, and a Child's Barouchette, of the latest fashion. These are expressly built for this climate are of well seasoned materials, and built by a most approved Coach Builder in London. For particulars apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER and CO.

Bombay, 31st. August, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of Mr. HENSHAW'S household furniture and property, is postponed from Monday next, the 2d Sept., until Friday following, the 6th Sept., when the same will take place in the manner advertized in the Courier of the 24th Inst. and per Gazette of the 28th Inst.—FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

ON Wednesday next, the 4th Inst., Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for public sale by auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of sundries, consisting of Tin'd Iron Spoons, Pewter ditto, ditto dividers Tumblers, Block Tin Dish Covers, Japan'd Charter Chest and Deed Boxes, with patent Locks, stationary of the best quality, consisting of Bankers and thin post Paper, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Pencils, Ink Powder, &c. another extensive invoice of sundries, consisting of Box and Flanch Coffee Mills, Padlocks, Tools, and Tool Chests, Iron and Plated Spoons, Dog couples, door Locks, Hoes, Japan'd Tea Trays, Coffee Filterers, Chocolate Pots and Mills, large and small Powder Flasks, Brass Cocks, Shoe Brushes, Horse and whitewash ditto, sporting and gilt Buttons, Spurs, Penknives, Patent Pencil cases, Corkscrews, Files and Rasps of sorts, Curry-combs, Chains, Hammers of sorts, Military and Hunting Saddles, with a variety of spare articles of saddlery, Brass mounted Buggy Harness; superior Lance Wood Buggy whips, Hunting Ditto, Jockey ditto, Ladies' Saddles, Racing Ditto, Hussar Ditto, complete, Horse Rollers, Saddle cloths, with a great variety of other goods.

At Noon will be put up—An English Greyhound with two Pups, and any Cattle or carriages that may offer.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have just received for sale on Commission, one of *Days* newly invented *Patent Walking Stick Guns*; fitted up in a mahogany case in a very superior style, with Rifle, shot, and Pistol Barrels, and every species of necessary apparatus in most complete condition.

BROWN'S CANTENAC.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. are desired to sell by public auction, at 1 P. M. on Wednesday next, at their Rooms, to close an account; about forty six dozen chests of the above Wine, samples of which may be had on application.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO., on Tuesday next, 3d proximo, will sell off by public outcry for the most part without any limit, the undermentioned collection of Goods, viz:—3 full sized and handsome Dinner Services of Queen's ware, 20 dozen pairs of leather Gloves, large and small Whitney Blankets, Bengal Table Cloths of sizes, and Napkins, a few remaining sets (complete) of that popular Periodical, the East India Magazine, a few Cases of fresh Europe Pickles, 35 dozens of ripe Hodgson's Beer, a few dozens of excellent Lisbon, Harpur and Bell's Sherry and Port, a variety of cut and plain Glass ware, Bengal Hood Hides, Pocket Pistols, fine and coarse Table and Pocket Cutlery, various articles of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Horses, &c. that may be received for Auction Sale,

Forbes Street, 31st August, 1833.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO, the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and brown Sherry at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Port.....at Rs. 22 per Doz.
Lisbon.....at 10 *a* 12 "
Brandy ...at 15 *a* 18
Jamaica Rum, at 12
Holland's Gin in cases of 15 large Bottles, Rs. 24 per Case.
French Liqueurs of sorts, 18 per Doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer 6 "
Rum Shrub in pints, 9 "

General Terms—Cash, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 10th August, 1833.

NOTICE.

A FEW Casks of prime fresh Hodgson's Beer, just arrived from London. Price Rupees 70 per Hhd.

Apply to DOOSAHBOY FRAMJEE, Mama, Moda Khana Street. Outstation orders will be attended to, and the Beer can be approved of by agents in Bombay.

Terms, *ready cash*, or a reference for payment.

Moda Khana Street, 31st Augt. 1833.

TO SPORTSMEN.

NOBLE, has the honor of informing Gentlemen at the Presidency and out-stations, that he has recently received a fresh Batch of double and single Guns and Pistols, which are now open for sale, at his Shop Meadow's Street, between the Portuguese and Armenian Churches.

To ensure a ready sale the prices are low, and orders from outstations accompanied with a satisfactory reference for payment, will be immediately attended to.

NOBLE, has also received a small supply of WALNUT TREE STOCKS, (in the rough) which will enable Gentlemen wanting new Gun Stocks to obtain them of the proper wood.

NOBLE, stocks and repairs all sorts of Guns and Pistols, &c. as heretofore, and solicits the Patronage of Sportsmen in general.

Bombay, 31st August, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

Dady's Building's, 31st August, 1833.

"GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET,"

TO be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.—The above well known Claret, just landed from the Ship "*New Grove*," in cases of 3 and 4 dozen, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Dady's Buildings, 31st Augt. 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 31st August, 1833.

THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

FRIST CLASS.

1	PRIZE of			Rs. 25,000
1	"	"		10,000
1	"	"		5,000
3	"	"	2000 each	6,000
4	"	"	1500 "	6,000
5	"	"	1000 "	5,000
7	"	"	300 "	2,100
20	"	"	200 "	4,000
40	"	"	100 "	4,000
518	"	"	50 "	25,900
600				93,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, opposite to the General Post Office, in the Shop of Burjorjee and Cowasjee at the following Prices:—

Whole Tickets at Rs. 35 each.
Half...."..... 18 "
Quarter "..... 9½ "

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 31st. August, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon, between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Do. a Warehouse recently built in Apollo Street.

RAGONATH HURRYCHUNDJEE'S LIBRARY

New books received per late arrivals.

NOVELS.

	Vols.
Atherton, a tale of the last Century, by the Author of Rank and Talent, 1831	3
The Country Curate, by Gleig	2
The Adventures of an Irish Gentleman	3
The Denounced, by the Author of Tales of the O'Hara Family	3
Tales of the Colonies, by J. Howison, 1830	3
Tales of our Counties, or Provincial Portraits.	3
The Heidenmaur, or the Benedictines, by Cooper	3
The Armenians, a Tale of Constantinople, by MacFarlane	3
The Incognito, or Sins and Peccadillos—1831	3
The Rivals, Tracy's Ambition, by the Author of the Collegians	3
The Invasion, by.....Do.....Do.	4
The King's Own, by the Author of the Naval Officer	3
Sir Michael Scott, a Romance, by Cunningham	3
Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry, by.....Do.	2
Life of a Sailor, by a Captain in the Navy—1832	3
The Refugee in America, by Mrs. Trollope—1832	3
Newton Forster, or the Merchant Service, by the Author of the King's Own, 1832	3
Zohrab the Hostage, by Morier, 1832	3
Journal of the Heart, edited by the authoress of Flirtation	1
Ranulph de Rohais, a Romance of the 12th Century, by the author of Tales of a Voyager to the Arctic Ocean	3
Scenes of Life and Shades of character, edited by Allaric Watts, Editor of the Literary Souvenir.	3
The English army in France, being the personal narrative of Dr. Smith, formerly asst. surgeon in the——Dragoons	3
Traditions of the North American Indians, being a second and revised edition of Tales of an Indian Camp, by Jones	3
The English at Home, by the Author of the English in Italy, France, &c.	3
German Stories, selected from the works of Hoffman, de la Motte, Foreque, Pilcher, Kruse, and others	3
Our Village; sketches of Rural life and character, by Miss Mitford—1832	4
The Young Rifleman's Comrade, a Narrative of his military adventures, captivity and shipwreck	1
My old Port folio, or Tales and Sketches by H. G. Bell—1832	1
Nights of the Round Table, or stories of Aunt Jane and her friends—1st Series—1832	1
Consolations in Travel, or the last days of a Philosopher, by Sir H. Davy	1
Traits of Scottish Life, and Pictures of Scenes and Characters	3
The Sister's Budget, a collection of original Tales in Prose and Verse, by the Authoress of the Odd Volume, with select contributions	2
Legends of the Rhine and of the Low Countries—1832	3
Leonard and Gertrude, translated from the German of Petalozzi	2
Mornings in Spring, or Retrospections Biographical, Critical, and Historical, by Drake	2
Evenings in Autumn, a series of Essays, Narrative, and Miscellaneous, by Ditto	2
The Hearts of Steel, an Irish Historical Tale of the last century, by the Author of the Wilderness	3
Klosterheim, or the Masque, by the English Opium Eater	1
Paris and London, by the author of the Castilian, the Exquisites, &c.	3
Historiettes, or tales of Continental life, by the author of the English in Italy	3
Annals of the Parish, or the Chronicle of Dalmaining, during the ministry of the Revd. Micah Bahlwidder, arranged and edited by the author of the Ayrshire Legatees	1
Lights and Shadows of Scottish life, a selection from the papers of late Arthur Austin	1
The Member: an Autobiography, by the Author of the Ayrshire Legatees—1832	1
Posthumous Papers, facetious and fanciful, by a person lately about Town	1
Gastrea Romanorum, or entertaining moral stories, by Sevan	2
Mr. Blount's Mss. being selections from the papers of a man of the World, by the Author of Gilbert Earl	2
The Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck, a Romance, by the author of Frankenstein	3
The Oxonians, a glance at Society, by the author of the Roué	3
Tales round a Winter's Hearth, by Miss Porter.	2
Coming out; or the field of forty footsteps, by Ditto	3
The Midsummer Medley for 1830, a series of Comic Tales, Sketches and Fugitive Vagaries in prose and verse, by the Author of Brambletye House	3
Sydenham, or Memoirs of a man of the World.	2
Clarence, a Tale of our own Times	3
The Fast of St. Magdalena, Romance, by Miss Porter	3
The Pastor's fireside, a Romance, by Do	4
The Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravelin, Esq.	1
Duke Christian of Luneberg, or traditions from the Hartz, by Miss Jane Porter	3
Hope Leslie, or early times of the Massachusets, by the Author of Redwood	3
Russells, or the reign of Fashion, by the Author of a Winter in London	3
England and France, or a cure for the ministerial Gallomania—1832	1
The Five nights of St. Albans, a Romance of the 16th century—1831	3
Stanley Buxton, or the school fellows, by the Author of Annals of the Parish, &c. 1832	3
Sir Ralph Esher, or adventures of a gentleman of the Court of Charles 2nd. 1832	3
Roscoe's Novelist's Library, with illustrations by Cruikshank, viz. Tom Jones—Peregrine Pickle—Amelia—Roderick Random—Tristram Shandy—The Vicar of Wakefield—Joseph Andrews—and Humphrey Clinker.....12 Vols.	Rs. 45
The New British Novelists—comprising—Paris and London—the Exclusives—The Premier, Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck—The D... Basil Barrington ... at Home—The S... of the Col...	

	Bds.	Half bound.	Bound.	
1 Volume	6	6½	7.	Prices.
2 do	10	12	13.	
3 do	12	15	18.	

Frascatis, or scenes in Paris, Carwell or crime and sorrow, The Adventures of an Irish Gentleman, Sydenham or Memoirs of a Man of the World, Joues' traditions of the North American Indians, Journal of the Heart, Tales of a Tar, The Oxonians 150 vols. in	50
Tales by the O'Hara Family	3
Derwent Water, a tale of 1715	3
Caleb Williams, or things as they are	3
The Separation, by the Authoress of Flirtation	3
Trials of Life by the Author of De Lisle	3
The Knight of St. John, by Miss A.M. Porter	3
Gertrude, a Tale of the 16th Century	2
The Premier	3
The Subaltern	1
The Exclusives	3
Reay Morden, 1832	3
The Aylmers	3
The Odd Vol. 2d series.	1
National Tales by Hood, 1833	2
The English in Italy.	3
Borony, by Miss Porter	3
Honor O'Haraby, Do.	3
The Mussulman, by Madden	3
The Highland Smugglers, by Fraser—1832	3
Barrington's personal sketches, 1832	1
Arlington, by the author of Granby	3
Basil Barrington and his friends	3
The Prima Donna, a tale of to-day	1
Ela Giornata, or to-day	3
Rejected Articles,	1
The Twelve nights	1
Every day Occurrences	2
Carwell, or Crime and Sorrow	1
The Game of Life, by Leitch Ritchie	2
Franscastis, or scenes in Paris	3
Society. or the spring in Town	3
The Contrast, 1832	2

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Christopher's old Cognac Brandy in 5 Dozen Cases, at Rs. 16 per Dozen.
" Best Holland's Geneva in 3 Dozen Cases, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

Bombay, 31st August, 1833.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also *Champagne* in baskets of 1 dozen, at Rupees 45 each.

Bombay, 31st August, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

JUST Published,—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price Rupees 3.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 19, each No	3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Policies,	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

JUST Published—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the ... Mahratta Country ... Northern Co...

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BARTHOLOMEW NUNES, and his Wife, JETRUDE de SILVA, alias Mrs. Bartholomew Nunes, Portuguese inhabitant at Mahim, has contracted with DADOBA JAGONATHJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, to sell all that piece or parcel of salt batty field, situated at Mahim commonly called or known by the name of *Chickleechekhar*, without the Town walls of Bombay; if any person or persons have any claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable right thereon he, she, or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said DADOBA JAGONATHJEE, at his House in Girgow, near Manuckjee Sorabjee Paruck's Oart, within fourteen days from the date hereof or else, he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 30*th August*, 1833.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fast sailing Ship INTREPID, Capt. ROBINSON, will sail for the above Port on 12th. September. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 31*st Augt*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE New Ship GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. This Ship has a Poop with good accommodations, and will sail about the 15th Sept.—Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 31*st Augt*. 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship CALCUTTA, of 500 Tons, G. G. GRUNDY, Commander. This Ship has good accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched about the 1st Oct. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 31*st Augt*. 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST,

THE fine Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, of 500 TONS Register, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will leave Bombay the first week in December next, has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 31*st August*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO PORT GLASGOW,

THE British built Ship "SPENCE," A. HARDIE, Commander, will sail for the above Port on the 10th September. Apply to the Commander on board, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 31*st August*, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 10th. September. Plans of her cabins may be seen by applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 31*st. August*, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 20*th August*, 1833.

No. 331.—Lieutenat Keith Erskine, attached to the Poona auxiliary horse in Cutch, will join the head quarters of that corps, at Seroor.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd. August* 1833.

No. 332.—Captain E. Willoughby of the 18th regiment native infantry, assistant quarter master general of the army, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for twelve months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 333.—Mr. David Clark is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 16th August 1833.

Bombay Castle, 24*th August* 1833.

No. 334.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following extracts of letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

Letter Dated 15*th March* (No. 21) of 1833.

1*st*. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment:

Lieutenant Thomas Dickson.
Ensign Frederick Twynam.

2*nd*. We have permitted major Justinian Nutt of your establishment, to remain six months longer in this country.

Letter dated 20*th March* (No. 22) of 1833.

1*st*. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment:—

Captain A. T. Reid, by the "Lady Melville."
[illegible] John G. Hume. [illegible] the "Lady Melville."
[illegible] the "Farquharson."
[illegible] Melville."
Captain T. R. Gordon, by the "Lady Melville."
Captain R. M. Cooke.
Lieutenant G. A. Hughes.
Lieutenant Charles Whitehead.

Letter dated 19*th April* (No. 30) of 1833.

1*st*. We have permitted lieutenant G. K. Mann to return to his duty, on your establishment.

2*nd*. We have permitted surgeon J. G. Stuart of your establishment, to remain in Europe, until the month of November next.

Bombay Castle, 26*th August*, 1833.

No. 335.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that information has been received from the government of Fort Saint George, that sub assistant commissary general captain Thomas, has been ordered, as a temporary measure, to relieve major Morison, who has, under the general regulations of the service, been removed from the commissariat, on his promotion.

It is intended by the government of Fort Saint George that assistant commissary general, captain Hunter shall be eventually entrusted with the conduct of the Madras commissariat duties at Bombay, but until his arrival captain Thomas is to be recognized by the several departments concerned.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt*,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28*th August*, 1833.

Surgeon A. Henderson, assay master, is allowed leave of absence to the Deccan, on urgent private affairs, from 1st to the 15th proximo.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt*.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22*nd August*, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. E. W. Burton to proceed to Tannah to prosecute his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt*.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28*th August*, 1833.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. H. P. Smith, clerk in the Indian navy, an extension of his leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr. Hyslop, purser in the Indian navy, is allowed three months leave of absence from duty, to reside on shore, for the recovery of his health.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt*.

SHOTTON AND CO.

At a meeting (1st Quarterly) of the Creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co., held at the office of the Executive Trustee on the 24th August 1833 pursuant to notice,

PRESENT.

W. Newnham, Esqr. in the Chair.
Ditto.....on behalf of Thomas Newnham, Esqr.
Jas. McAdam, Esq.
Ditto.....on behalf of Lt. Col. Litchfield.
Andrew Farquharson, Esq. of the Firm of Forbes & Co.
Mansfield Forbes, Esq. of the Firm of Remington & Co.
James Sindry, Esq. of the Firm of Leckie & Co.
John Skinner, Esq. of the Firm of Adam Skinner & Co.
Major Frederick Hickes.
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Capt. J. Griffith.

In compliance with the 12th. Resolution passed at the general meeting on the 20th May, copies of the accounts of the partners of the Firm for the last fifteen years were laid before the meeting,—

Mr. Johnson stated that it had not been found possible to make out the Balance sheet to the 20th April in consequence of the great number of accounts to be closed (upwards of 700) and the great labor required in calculating the Interest, &c.

The Trust Deed was laid before the Meeting, when it appeared that of the Creditors in India, whose claims amount to about eight Lacks and thirty thousand Rupees, one hundred and twenty six (126) had signed it, whose claims amounted together to the sum of five Lacks and sixty eight thousand and twenty seven Rupees, two quarters and seventy eight reas (Rs. 5,68,027 2. 78).

The following Statement of the disbursements and receipts was submitted to the Meeting by the Executive Trustee:—

RECEIPTS.

Received from Messrs. Shotton and Co. on the 20th April		
Cash	24,508 0 74	
4 per Cent. Govt. note for Sa. Rs	400	
From Custom House 4 per Cent. Govt. note placed there in deposit, Sa.	4000	
	4607 0 44	
		29110 1 18
Received for Bills on England	17823 0 98	
Ditto Calcutta	1698 0 90	
Ditto Madras	436 2 24	
		19958 0 12
Received for Office Furniture sold by Auction		1393 0 59
Ditto from Mr. Johnson		25571 3 37
Ditto from Mr. Hart		16848 2 69
Ditto from Debtors to the Estate		104481 3 61
		197393 3 50
Ditto not on account of the Estate, in deposit for those concerned		2830 3 82
Investment in Government Securities, notes of the 5 per Cent. Loan of 1825 | 26 Sicca Rs.	124900	
Ditto of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1822 | 23.	20000	
Ditto of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1828 | 29	4400	
Sa. Rs.	149300	
By. Rs.	163645 2 88	
Deposit with Forbes and Co. by Mr. James Seton Sa. Rs. 5100	5624 1 08	
4 per cent Govt. acknowledgement sent to Calcutta to be exchanged by Capt. McGillivray Sicca Rs. 8100 at 105½ per 0 | 0	8301 2 00	
	172571 1 96	
Bal. in Cash	1585 0 87	
Deduct amount held in deposit	1087 0 97	
	497 3 90	
Rs.	173069 1 86	
Rs.	200184 3 82	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Premium of life Insurances for January, April, May. June, July, and August		Rs. 24,548 3 32
Office Rent.		
Arrears for March	300	
Do April	300	
" May	300	
1st to 15th June	150	
New office for June	60	
Do July	60	
	1,170	
Clerks Salaries,		
April	1169	
May	1159	
June	528	
July	578	
	3,434	
Executive Trustee 20th May to 20th July	1000	
Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hart 20th April to 20th May	600	
Mr. Johnson 20th May to 20th June	500	
Printing Circulars, Stationary, &c	259 45	
Arrears of Custom Duty for which a Note for Sicca Rs. 4000 was in deposit	532 2 90	
Postage 1st April to 31st July	483 1 75	
Hamallage, Removing, &c.	208 3 80	
		8198 0 90
Deposits.		
Paid cash held in deposits	1763 2 85	
Deduction by Messrs. Frith and Co. for orders executed and not brought to account	443	
		2206 2 85
Purchase of Government securities		16645 2 88
Balance		1585 0 87
Memo.		
Of the balance the sum of Rs. 1087 0 97 is in deposit for Parties for whom it had been remitted and does not form part of the Estate.		
		Rupees 2,00,184 3 82

Bombay, August 24th, 1833.
E. E.
(Signed) JOHN BECKWITH.
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.

Proposed by Wm. Newnham, Esq. and seconded by John Skinner, Esq,

1st. Resolution.—That the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure be published in a condensed form in the Bombay Gazette and Courier, and that a sufficient number of copies be printed for circulation to the Creditors in England.

Put from the Chair and carried.

Proposed by W. Newnham Esq. and seconded by Major Hickes.

2d. Resolution.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Johnson, for the unremitting labor and assiduity with which he has applied himself to the arrangement of the estate since the last Meeting.

Proposed by W. Newnham Esq. and seconded by Capt. Griffith.

3d. Resolution.—That Mr. Johnson be requested to continue his services upon the same terms as agreed upon at the last Meeting until the next quarterly Meeting.

Put from the Chair and carried.

Thanks were then voted to Mr. Newnham for his services in the Chair, and the Meeting broke up.

WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Chairman.

DURPUN.

The state of the weather and prospects of the season, we are most happy to state, have greatly improved, during the last fortnight, in most parts of the Deccan and Guzerat. In the Ahmedabad Zillah the supply of rain has as yet been very scanty, and the consequent rise in the price of provisions has caused a great deal of suffering amongst the poor classes; but the showers which have recently fallen in the Broach and Kaira districts, as well as in Kattywar, are represented as sufficient for all the present purposes cultivation. A good deal of rain fell in some of the Surat purgunnahs about the same time; but in others, which were not so favored, the young crops are already drooping. In the Deccan, refreshing, showers have revived such of the crops as were yet young and healthy, particularly in the neighbourhood of Poona. The Sholapoor districts where so much distress prevailed, have received a plentiful supply of rain, which we earnestly hope will mitigate the sufferings of the poor inhabitans. Our last advices from Dharwar are very gratifying: on the 14th and 15th instant, that and the adjacent districts were blessed with abundant showers.

The gloomy apprehensions for which there was lately but too much reason, have given place, in most parts of the country, to very favorable anticipations—and we find in the cause of the change in our prospects, abundant cause for the deepest gratitude to Providence for mercifully averting from the land the horrors of famine with which it was threatened.

The greatest misery now prevails in the fine country about Oomravuttee and Ellichpoor, and throughout the valley of Berar. The failure of last year's rain has been followed by an inadequate supply during the present season; and the consequent distress, instead of being alleviated by any measure of the Nizam's Government, is rendered much worse by the rapacity of the Minister Chundoo Lal, and the unparalleled tyranny and oppression of a wretch named Kishun Bishun, who by fraudand intrigue has usurped the place of his betters. Ryots have been driven from their villages, and forced to asume predatory habits. Great numbers have emigrated into Khandeish and the Nagpoor country. Those who are supposed to have property are marked for plunder; and wretched parents sell or give their starving offspring to whoever will take them away.

ON THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES IN INDIA.

A mode suggested by which that remarkable fall which has taken place in the price of agricultural produce, of late years in India, may be traced to its true source.

THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER,

SIR,—All writers on Political economy have I believe, held, and no person will I should think be inclined to say nay, that it would for many reasons be a great desideratum to have an unerring and invariable standard measure, by which we could at all times, and at once, determine the origin and extent of those variations of value, to which commodities are so constantly liable. Such a standard would enable us for example, to form a correct judgment of the relative condition in point of real comfort and enjoyment at different periods, of the labouring classes, or great bulk of the community, in every country; because when money wages fell it would at once be seen whether [illegible] or fall was nominal or real; that is, wh[illegible] the former case, it was the money wh[illegible] fallen, or the labour which had risen, in value; and in the latter, whether it was owing to the converse of these causes.

If it be admitted then, that such a standard would any where be highly desirable, it would surely be *a fortiori* so in India, as an index of the true cause, or causes, of that extraordinary depression in the price of agricultural produce which for several years past has been, and still is a riddle more puzzling than that of Samson or the Sphinx to the wise men of the East: and which justly viewing it as a matter of lively interest, the select Committee of the House of Commons for India affairs appear to have made the subject of some of their leading interrogatories to those witnesses who had been in the revenue line in India, but seemingly with no very satisfactory result.

Its attainment strikes me, however, as not only more desirable from its greater practical utility, but much more feasible in this country than in Europe.

In order that any one article may serve as an invariable measure of the value of other things it is of course indispensable that its cost,—that is the capital and labour employed in its production, should always be an uniform given quantity; but such a measure is obviously no where (in Europe at least) to be found, because there is no commodity which is not subject to the same fluctuations of cost or value, as the particular things, or any others, the value of which, we may be desirous of ascertaining, in consequence of a saving of labour, or the reverse, as applied to its production, which renders it necessarily liable to a similar relative rise or fall of value.

It has however been suggested that the object is capable of being effected by means of a *series* of articles;—Thus says a distinguished writer—"Two commodities vary in relative value, and we wish to know in which the variation has really taken place. If we compare the present value of one with shoes, stockings, hats, iron, sugar, and all other commodities, we find that it will exchange for precisely the same quantity of all these things as before. If we compare the other with the same commodities we find it has varied with respect to them all: we may then with great probability infer, that the variation has been in this commodity, and not in the commodities with which we have compared it."

If it were indeed found upon such an experiment, that one of the two did exchange for the same quantity as before, of the articles above enumerated, and the other not; we could not unquestionably wish for a more infallible measure of value; but there lies the rub!

In England, to which of course the foregoing passage chiefly relates, or any other improving country, it appears to me to be exceedingly problematical, whether such a criterion would hold good, that is, whether either of the two given commodities above adverted to would, after any considerable lapse of time, exchange for the same quantity as before, of these, or any other articles that could be selected for the purpose of comparison; because every one of them is liable to be affected by those new facilities of production, which are there of such frequent occurrence; and as it is ten to one against them all being affected in an equal degree by such facilities, this circumstance would necessarily it is obvious, alter the previous relation of one and all of them to each other.

For India on the other hand, where there has probably been little or no change in the cost of producing most commodities for centuries, where mechanical improvements are unknown, and all manual labour is probably performed in precisely the same manner now, as two thousand years ago, such a test appears to me to be admirably adapted; and I should have great confidence in the result of its application. Nay, we might almost venture to make use of any *single* commodity for such a purpose, since being at all times as we have seen, the product of the same quantity of labour, it would hence answer all the conditions which have been noticed as requisite to constitute an invariable standard measure of value, and at all events, a moderate range, or circle of commodities, might I humbly conceive, be very safely depended on. To instance, for example, the various productions of the Indian looms of which there are, or used to be, a great variety; every one of these has for ages, it is probable, been the work of the same expenditure of capital and labour, and would individually perhaps, answer the purpose we are considering; and if so, by employing a considerable number collectively, probability would be changed into certainty.

To make then a practical application of this theory to grain, and other agricultural produce, which we all know have suffered so much depression of price on this side of India of late years; should it appear upon inquiry and comparison, that the present money value of Dacca muslins, Surat or Masulipatam piece goods, Ahmedabad kincobs, and other articles of that description, is the same as heretofore, in which case grain, (the money price of which has as I have observed, fallen so much) would of course have varied with respect to them all, or would exchange for a less quantity of all these things than formerly;—we might safely I think infer, that the variation was in the value of the grain and not of the money. If on the other hand we found that no difference had taken place in the relative exchangeable value of grain and all these other commodities; in other words, that the variation was not confined to the single article of grain, but that all other things had equally partaken of it,* or had similarly fallen

* They would at all events slightly partake of it because of the raw material which forms a component part of them being now cheaper than formerly. Some little allowance must therefore be made on that account.

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in price, we might, I conceive, as certainly be assured, that the variation was in the value of the money which had risen, and not of the grain. Lastly, should it turn out, as it very probably will, that the whole of the articles selected as a standard of comparison, as well as grain, have varied with respect to money, but in a less degree than it, then again, provided of course the said articles have not varied in relation to each other, we may confidently predicate, that the variation is partly in the grain, and partly in the money; or to be more explicit, that in proportion as the fall in the price of grain is found to exceed the fall in the price of these other articles, in such proportion, must the said excess of depression, be owing to a variation in the value of the grain, that is, to some other cause or causes besides a rise in the value of money.

The Tullaties accounts which are required by Regulation to exhibit the price of grain at different periods in every village under this Presidency, will perhaps furnish authentic data, so far as concerns that particular article, and the local authorities, would, I dare say, have little difficulty in procuring accurate information respecting the money prices of the other articles I have adverted to, or any others we might wish to ascertain, for a series of years; from which the requisite comparison could readily be deduced.

If it be true, as has been stated by Mr. Jacob in a work he has lately published, entitled "an Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption Precious metals," that the annual produce of the American mines has declined one *half* within the last twenty years; and as further stated in an article in the 109th No. of the Edinburgh Review, that Asia, instead of receiving as she used to do, no less a proportion than a moiety of such annual produce, or bullion of the average value of 25,500,000 Dollars, two thirds of which were imported by way of the Cape of Good Hope, is now an exporter of the precious metals to Europe, to a considerable extent; the whole of the immense drain here adverted to having ceased in consequence of the revolution in the Indian trade which has been brought about since it was thrown open,—if such be the fact I say, and there has been no corresponding increase of supply from any other quarter, it would seem to be more than probable, that some part at least of the low price of agricultural produce proceeds from a comparative scarcity, or rise, in the value of money, since it is difficult to believe, that a decrease in the *Annual* import of the precious metals into this quarter of the globe, to so great an extent as four or five Millions Sterling for the last fifteen or twenty years past, could have had otherwise than a very sensible effect in lessening the quantity, and thus enhancing the value of the currency.

The fact or otherwise however; of such a diminution, might at once be ascertained by referring to the Records of the Custom departments at the three Presidencies, and the result, if corroborative of the Reviewer's statement, would of course be strong collateral evidence in favor of a rise in the value of money, should the other inquiries I have suggested point to a like conclusion.

My own opinion certainly leans that way, since it appears to me that but for this, the depression of prices would ere now have reached its minimum, and been checked.

It will probably be found to proceed from a mixture of three several causes, namely, that which has just been touched on, or a rise in the value of money, an increase of cultivation, subsequent to the termination of Lord Hasting's Pindaree war, which compelled so many Rob Roys to turn their swords into plough shares, and a reduced demand consequent to the reduction since then, of Civil and Military establishments all over India.

I cannot imagine a more interesting subject of investigation than that which is here indicated, or one more deserving the attention of an enlightened Government. The revenue commissioner would perhaps be the most proper officer to entrust it to, and I certainly think his time could not be more usefully employed.

I shall conclude by suggesting such queries as are calculated in my opinion to develope the information to be sought for, copies of which should be circulated to all the principal Collectors, and Collectors of land revenue and Sea customs.

First.—What was the price per Candy, or any other given wholesale quantity, of each of the different kinds of grain grown within your Collectorate, as sold at the principal market towns, for each of the five years, (rejecting any years of extraordinary scarcity or abundance) ending with 1819?

Second.—What has been the price of the same articles, ascertained in the same manner, for each of the five years ending with 1832?

Third.—What was the wholesale price of each of the several sorts of piece goods, or other manufactures, the produce of your collectorate, for each of the five years ending with 1819?

Fourth.—What has been the price of the same manufactures for each of the five years ending with 1832?

Fifth,—What was the value of the total Imports and Exports of bullion or coin, to, and from, all parts of the world with which the custom department under your charge, holds any commercial intercourse, for each of the twenty years ending with 1814?

Sixth.—What was the value of the same Imports and Exports for each of the years subsequent to that period?

The two last queries should be addressed to the Collectors of Sea Customs at the three Presidencies.

The utility and advantage of such lights, as an inquiry of this nature would probably strike out, are too obvious to be insisted on. They would enable us to see our way much more clearly than at present, both in regard to the remissions to be granted to the cultivators, and our financial situation and prospects generally.

I am Sir, &c.

B. *alias* VERAX.

Bombay August, 1833.

MR. WAGHORN AND THE "FIREFLY."

SIR,—Mr. Waghorn seems to have set the Calcutta press in a blaze with his account of the Firefly; and the Bengal Hurkaru declares her to be the "*desideratum*." By a letter of Mr. Waghorn's published in that paper, it appears the wind was at S. W, on that famous passage from Falmouth to Gibraltar; now, if so, from Cape St. Vincent, to Gibraltar, about 180 miles. must have been done *with a quarterly wind*, and in at the most, 24 hours, leaving 15 days for the passage between Falmouth and Cape St. Vincent, out of which, from Cape of Finisterre to Cape St. Vincent, 400 miles, must have been done with the wind *broad on the low*, and the remaining 440 miles from Falmouth to Finisterre *not exactly against the wind*; surely then Mr. Editor, it must be rather a coloured statement, to say the Firefly went from Falmouth to Gibraltar *against a gale of wind*. The Bengal Hurkaru had better examine statements a little closer and consult the map, before coming to its conclusions, and then perhaps it will be able to calculate more correctly, how long a steamer would be going to Suez, 3000 miles, against the wind, if it took the Firefly 15 days to get over 840 miles, 400 of which were with the wind broad on the bow.

There is a report here, that a gentleman of the name of Russel, (who lately arrived by the Red Sea, and has left this for Calcutta) was in the Firefly with Mr. Waghorn; and is thought to have stated, that the Firefly on that occasion *put into a Spanish port*, between Falmouth and Gibraltar. Mr. Waghorn may have forgotten that circumstance; should this however meet Mr. Russel's eye, he will perhaps be kind enough to inform the public, whether the vessel did touch at any place, or not, between Falmouth and Gibraltar.

PAUL PRY.

STEAM FUND.

AMOUNT REALIZED UP TO 30TH. August.

166 Subscribers	Rs.	33,534
Invested in 5 per cent. Paper	"	31,000
Cash balance	"	2,534

HAIDERABAD,

	Rs.		Rs.
Shamdass Doorgadas Soucar	15	Govindlall Gunputlall	1
Ramchunder Catwal	5	Cursetjee, Parsee	5
Shoorooram Goolabchund	15	Dewjurayei Heilalall	1
Girrydharry Kulphattaichund	15	Heeralall Jumnadass	1
Bajiekol Jankeedass	5	Phuckerah Marwady	1
Manickchund Balmuckund	5	Jewandass Booeram Merwanjee, Parsee	5
Muggutlall Chindoolall	10	Sorabjee, Parsee	5
Neemchund Hurkissundass	2	Eduljee, Parsee	5
Assabram Goculram	3	Manickjee, Parsee	1
Jussroop Marwady	1	Cuudojee, Shrall	2
		Aderchund Marwady	1
		Ballayal Luxamondass	1

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Charles Kerr	1st Sept	London	Cape.
Surrey	3d Ditto	Ditto	St Helena.
Spence	10th Ditto	PortGlasgow	Direct.
Interpid	12th Ditto	Calcutta	Ditto.
Lady Feversham	Sept 15 or 20	London	Uncertain.
London	1st October	Ditto	St. Helena.
New grow	10th Sept	Calcutta	Direct
Kent	1st October.	London	Ditto.
Calcutta	Ditto	Liverp ol	Ditto.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—31st AUGUST, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT
Saturday	1 00	1 24
Sunday	1 48	2 12
Monday	2 35	3 00
Tuesday	3 24	3 48
Wednesday	4 12	4 36
Thursday	5 05	5 29
Friday	5 53	6 17

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	142	14
First Five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,	109½	0
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class	109	109½
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class	108½	109
Second Five per cent. Loan	108	110
Third Five per cent. Loan	111	111
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	107	108
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101	102
Bills on London 6 months sight	1s 10d	1s 9d
Spanish Dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each	11	19

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. B. M. Wood, Bombay European Regt. from Poona.

Capt. T. C. Parr, 7th N[illegible] from Siam.

Supg. Surg. F. C. Tr[illegible]h, Medical Staff. from Poonah.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Hu[illegible]es, 1st. Battn. Arty. from Nuggur.

Assistant Surgeon R. Hu[illegible]es, 1st Battn. of Artillery, from Ahmednuggur

Lieut. E. P. Del'Hoste[illegible]taff, from Dapoolie.

Acting Superintending [illegible]rgeon J. Orton, Staff, from Surat.

Capt. William Jacob, [illegible]rdnance Department.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. J. Doig, Horse Artillery, to Poonah.

Assist. Surg. William Sullivan, European Regt. to Poonah.

Lieut. Col E. M. Wood, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

Capt. J. Patterson, Nizam's Service, to Kunhur.

Acting Superintending Surgeon James Orton, Staff, to Poonah.

Capt. J. Brooks, 2d Lt. Cavalry, to Deesa

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS,

On the 25th instant, the Lady of Captain McGillivray, of the Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 26th instant, the Lady of John Williams, Esq, C. S. of a son.

DEATHS,

At Belgaum, on the 17th August, Agnes Charlotte, youngest child of Captain Fawcett, Asst. Adjt. General S D. A. aged two years and six months.

At Calicut, on the 1st instant, after a lingering illness Celestrina, the wife of Anthony Cabral, leaving 7 sons a daughter, and numerous other relations to bemoan her irreparable loss.

On the 28th instant, Henry, infant son of John Williams, Esq., C. S.

Li[illegible]
Pa[illegible]
taken [illegible]
the Briti[illegible]
28th The [illegible]
William Denton, Es[illegible]
Bushire 29th July, Basi[illegible]
1833.

Passengers.—Lieut. W. H. W[illegible]

DEPARTURE[illegible]

27th Arab Brig Hamoody, Mabo[illegible]
dah, to Malay Coast, and Singapoor.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARB[illegible]

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh[illegible]

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG.—Palinurus, [illegible]
phrates.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Charles Kerr, Lady Feversh[illegible]
Spence, Surrey, General Hewitt, John Taylor, Ken[illegible]
New Grove, Calcutta, and London.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Cyrene, Ann Sumdaney,

PORTUGUESE.—Consoliei, and Amelia.

FRENCH.—Buffon.

AMERICAN BRIG.—Rupee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the letter signed "John Meanwell," but must decline to publish it.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 31 AUGUST, 1833.

A beautiful little vessel of 12 guns, built for His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, will be floated out of the Mazagon dock this day at 12 o'clock.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract of a letter from Capt. Wade, Political Agent at Lodianah, communicating the amount of the subscriptions made at that station on behalf of the steam fund, and also the princely assistance which Maharajah Runjeet Sing has afforded the Bombay steam committee.

"The sum of sonat rupees 606 has been raised here and remitted to Calcutta, the greatest part of which the secretary to the new Calcutta steam fund has been individually requested to appropriate to your fund, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the ruler of the Punjab, has subscribed rupees 5,000 towards the same undertaking in connexion with the Bombay fund."

We have also the pleasure of stating that the very handsome sum of rs. 1,545 has been forwarded by his Excellency the Governor of Demaun to the steam committee here. These subscriptions make the Bombay fund amount to rather more than rs. 70,000.

We beg to turn the attention of our readers to a letter in a preceding column upon the fall in the price of agricultural produce in India, in which a mode is pointed out of ascertaining its amount and tracing the causes that have occasioned it. It is hardly necessary to state that the questions connected with this subject, are some of the most important and interesting in the science of political economy, and for which no very satisfactory solution has hitherto been afforded. On the one hand it has been alleged that the depression of money prices in this country, as well as elsewhere, is to be attributed to political events in South America which, by diminishing the supply of the precious metals, have increased their relative value; while on the other hand, a great deal has been attributed to the alterations made in the currency of various countries, but especially in that of England, and to the extension of commerce, and the increased application of productive industry at the same time. These reasons, however, plausible as they may appear, do not account for some of the phenomena connected with the reduction of prices; and it still remains an important point to ascertain whether, in the midst of the changes that have taken place, a fall has actually occurred in the value of agricultural or manufacturing produce in particular countries, or if the depression of prices is merely the result of general causes operating equally throughout the world.

Our correspondent has shown that in England, and in countries where the application of labour has undergone great improvements, it is extremely difficult to obtain data sufficiently accurate to form a conclusion upon this subject; but that in this country no such difficulty exists; and without offering any decided opinion of his own, proposes a simple method for accomplishing the object in view. All that is necessary is for a little assistance from parties who have it in their power to obtain local information; and as they may afford it without much trouble, we trust those to whom the letter is more particularly addressed will give it the desired attention.

We also recommend it to the notice of our editorial brethren of the sister presidencies. If they can induce some of the principal collectors, or other individuals who have the means in their power, to return replies to the queries proposed by our correspondent, a mass of very valuable statistical information, to say the least, will be collected; and we have only to add that we shall be most happy to become the medium of communicating it to the public.

The H. C. Brig of war *Euphrates*, from Bushire the 29th ult. arrived on Wednesday last. This vessel has brought some late files of European papers and despatches from the Resident at Bagdad communicating the termination of hostilities between the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan. It appears that the latter has consented to give up the whole of the Pacha's conquests in Syria, but is to retain possession of those in Asia Minor. The particulars of the settlement which has been agreed to will be found below. The papers brought by the *Euphrates* consist of a file of *Galignani's Messengers* containing English news up to the 5th, a few numbers of the *Ottoman Moniteur* up to the 28th, and a file of the *St. Petersburgh Journal* with news

ran st[illegible]
ed at He[illegible]
practicable [illegible]
famine had ta[illegible]
sickness had bro[illegible]
fever. It was stat[illegible]
fallen victims to it wit[illegible]
in the surrounding dist[illegible]

The Russian envoy and s[illegible]
returned to Tabreez, on the 7[illegible]

On the 15th May, Lieut. Pa[illegible]
Dragoons, reached Tehran on his[illegible]
land.

On the 15th June, the Prince Royal, [illegible]
Meerza returned to Tehran; but, it wa[illegible]
posed that he would go back immediate[illegible]
Khorassan.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Extracted from St. Petersburgh Journals.)

On the 3d May, Mr. Cobbett brought forward a motion for equalising the duties which press upon the rich and the poor, and concluded by proposing that Peers and great landed proprietors should be taxed in proportion to their wealth. This was rejected by a majority of 260 to 26.

The Duke of Orleans arrived in London on the 5th of May.

Lord Granville has been created an Earl.

The news of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co's. failure reached London on the 5th May.

In the House of Commons on the 2d May, Colonel Torrens brought forward his motion for a change in the financial system, with the view of relieving the industrious classes, and for this purpose proposed to establish a property tax. Lord Althorp opposed the motion which was rejected without further discussion.

Mr. Richards also introduced his motion for the introduction of the poor laws into Ireland, and endeavoured to show the advantages which that country would derive from them. He was seconded by Mr. J. Grattan. Lord Althorp however without directly opposing the motion, stated that he thought it would not remedy the distress complained of, and begged of the House not to pronounce its opinion until it had ascertained to what extent charitable institutions alleviated the distress in that country, and in what manner they might be improved.

By a telegraphic despatch from Blaye it appears the Duchess of Berry has given birth to a daughter. Both are doing well. The Moniteur says that the Duchess at the moment of her confinement declared that she was married to the Count Hector Lachesi Palli. The child is named Anne Marie Rosalie.

The Westminster election ended on the 11th May, when Colonel Evans was returned, he having 2,027 votes, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, 1,875, and Mr. Escott, 738.

Lord Durham arrived on the 11th May at Ostend, and immediately proceeded to join his Majesty the King of the Belgians at Bruges. It is supposed he will accompany his Majesty on his return to Brussels.—They write from Madrid that great fears are entertained in Estremadura of the introduction of the cholera from Portugal, notwithstanding the rigorous sanitary regulations adopted.

LONDON, MAY 10TH.—Upon the motion of Lord Aukland the Bill for reducing the duties on imported cotton passed the committee of the House of Lords.—Lord Ellenborough upon this occasion expressed a hope that the remaining duty upon India cotton would also be removed.

On the 7th May on the motion of Mr. R. Palmer, a committee was nominated to examine the laws relative to the Irish poor with a view of ameliorating the condition of the latter.

On the 6th May, a deputation of the parishes of Westminster had an interview with Lord Althorp upon the subject of the house and window taxes. His Lordship stated that he had resolved to reduce the tax upon houses having a shop to the extent of 50 per cent.; but that the tax on windows must remain as it is.

By an arrival at Falmouth on the 6th May, from Oporto the 1st of the same month, it appears that the fleet of Don Miguel was preparing to leave the Tagus. The cholera was committing great ravages in Lisbon. The differences between Don Pedro and Admiral Sartorius had been settled, and the fleet under the latter secured once more in the interests of the young Queen.

The Abbottsford subscription amounted on the 6th of May to £9,000.

The influenza had spread throughout England, and had appeared very severely in Paris, where no less than 50,000 persons were attacked by it.

In the House of Commons on the 9th of May a long debate took place upon the motion of Alderman Thompson for the removal the Dutch embargo. Lord Althorp defended the measure and explained that the interests of the country required that it should be persevered in until the object it was intended to secure was accomplished Alderman Thompson withdrew his motion; after which Mr. Hume brought forward one upon the affairs of Turkey. He inquired if England had

[illegible] there
[illegible] of Adana and Tar-
[illegible]hin the district of Alep-
[illegible] districts in the interior on
[illegible]nt Taurus, which produce
[illegible]mprising the defiles of Taurus:
[illegible]ds have not been admitted in the
[illegible] and Ibrahim Pasha is said to have
[illegible] that they cannot do without Adana; we
[illegible]mend therefore that he will continue to occu-
that place and its port Tarsus; Orfa, and
ther places on the skirts of the Aleppo Pasha-
lich were also desired by Ibrahim Pasha, and it was agreed that it should be referred to ulterior consideration. It is suspected that the Russians attempted underhand to persuade the Sultan not to ratify this agreement after the departure of Monsr. Varennes. A courier arrived (17th April) from Paris in the French Ambassador; it is *believed* that the French government has disapproved of the peremptory manner in which His excellency had required that the Russian ships should be made to leave the Bosphorus. It is certain that it was determined to force Mahomet Ali to agree to the terms made for him by the Ambassador, and to send a French fleet, if necessary, to procure compliance. It is *believed* that the French Ambassador was directed to proceed jointly with the Austrian and Russian ministers in attempting to effect a reconciliation with Mahomet Ali on the best terms for the Sultan. The day after the arrival of the courier, the French Ambassador made a visit to the Russian Envoy, which was returned, but there has been no subsequent appearance of concert between them; the fact now is, that better terms have been procured for the rebel than those first obtained, and the Russian minister finally appeared to re ommend to the Porte to accede to the convention, finding, as it is supposed, that the Sultan was determined to grant the terms stipulated, rather than prolong the contest. When Monsr. Varennes arrived at Kutaya, the Pasha was preparing to advance to Brassa. We are told that the Russians will commence their departure when they hear that Ibrahim Pasha has evacuated Asia Minor, meaning I suppose the territories not comprised in his Father's Pashaliks. If therefore he should retain Adana and Tarsous there will exist a pretext for the Sultan to require the presence of his Auxiliaries, and the general belief is, that his own fears for his personal safety, which are any thing but groundless, will induce him to keep the Russians for a while longer; should he take such a resolution, they may remain here during his whole reign, for the disaffection of his people cannot but encrease with their stay, and render their protection every day more necessary. It does not appear that the division of troops that was to come by land had yet crossed the Danube, so that there may be time to countermand its advance; but, we shall not be surprised if the 2nd division, by sea, about 7000 men, should make its appearance during this week; a battalion of Turkish Infantry and about 200 of their Cavalry have been added to the Russian corps at the camp which they are fortifying. I do not hear that the French Ambassador is now so strenuous in his representation against the prolonged stay of the Russian fleet in the Bosphorus. He was not sufficiently considerate on the former occasion; for we must admit, that the Sultan could not, with a good grace, have required the sudden departure of friends whom he had invited to come to his assistance. The Emperor Nicholas is said to have been furious on his hearing the particulars of the French Ambassador's communications to the Porte, and some of our politicians here are inclined to consider the return of General Sebastiani, to the King's counsels as a salve to all the Czar's irritation. Lord Ponsonby is not yet arrived. We know that his Lordship was at Naples on the 22nd Ult., with no appearance of immediate departure, although his successor Mr. Temple, was arrived, therefore we are induced to consider that this delay may continue until something positive takes place here with regard to the Russian interference. Since writing the above I have been informed by the Master of an English vessel just arrived from Odessa, that four government transports or store ships, were ready to sail from that port with troops for this place, one of them has in fact arrived, and the remainder, with the 2d division of Russian troops. Mr. Mandeville writes me word from Therapia, are daily expected. All this appears extraordinary, when we consider that the Russian envoy was informed on the 30th Ult., of the Sultan's resolution to grant Mahomet Ali the terms required of him regarding the Syria Pashalick. A Russian frigate sailed for the Dardenelles about a week ago, and we now hear that she carried Russian Engineer officers, who are appointed to survey the forts and direct new works to be made. The Ottoman vessels of war are not disarming, which it might be considered prudent not to do until the departure of the Russian Fleet; but it is reported to day that European surgeons have been engaged for the naval service, and that the Turkish fleet is to proceed to the Dardenelles. What can all this mean? there is room for much speculation; but I am tired of it. Russia cannot be satisfied with the terms granted to Mahomet Ali, who in ten years hence might be able to oppose to her a more effective Ottoman force, than the Muscovites have had to contend with in the 3 last wars. The Sultan must feel that he has separated himself for ever from his people, and his fears of their resentment may render him accessible to any representations from his artful allies. If the Russians should attempt an attack upon Egypt we shall no doubt endeavour to prevent its

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Lord Al-
[illegible]a Committee
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[illegible]tanley explained his plan
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[illegible] in future is to be regarded as a la-
[illegible]pon condition of his ren ering to his
[illegible], for clothing and food, three fourths
[illegible]is time; it will remain with the parties
[illegible]nselves to fix whether it shall be three fourths of the day or the week. 2.—In lieu of clothing and food the slave may, if he chooses, demand a weekly salary the amount of which shall be fixed by the magistrates, the price of maintenance (or provisions) forming the basis.—He will be allowed to demand employment from his master for the remaining fourth of his time at a fixed rate, but he will be permitted to employ himself elsewhere if he please. 3.—The master to fix the pay of the labourer on his admission to employment. The pay of the slave for his free time to be in proportion to his own value, so that he may yearly redeem the twelfth of his price. 4.—He is to be free to sell his liberty to his master at a price fixed by the latter. 5.—Every week the slave will be required to pay a part of his wages to an officer appointed by Government. 6.—In case of arrears the master will be obliged to pay for the slave; and to repay himself, will be allowed in the following week to exact labour to the amount of the sum paid. 7.—The payments of the week to be employed in liquidating the loan contracted by the colonists. 8.—Every slave to be free after the payment of the value fixed by his master. He is to be at liberty to borrow the necessary sum and engage himself as a workman to the lender. 9.—A loan of 15 millions sterling to be granted to West India proprietors upon such security as the lords of the treasury may consider necessary. 10.—This sum to be divided amongst the colonists in proportion to the number of their slaves, and the amount of their exportations. 11.—All children under the age of six years, at the passing of the act, are to be free, and are to be supported by their parents. 12.—If the parents are not able to support them they may hire them out as labourers to their own masters, the boys till they are 24 years of age, the girls until 20, at which age they shall be free as well as their children. 13.—The act is not to exclude Government from making such laws as may be considered necessary by the colonial legislature for protecting industry. 14.—Upon the demand of the local government, His Majesty will propose to parliament to grant from the revenues of the country the funds necessary for the administration of justice, and the police, and for a general system of education.

On the 13th. of May a vast number of petitions were presented to the House of Lords for the total abolition of slavery.

On the 14th. Lord Fitzwilliam brought forward his motion for the revision of the corn laws, which led to a long debate, the result of which was not ascertained when the mail for St. Petersburgh left.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Extract from a letter, dated Constantinople, 23rd April 1833.

The 1st division of the Russian Auxiliary force arrived in the Bosphorus on board ships of war, and some transports hired at Odessa; they were landed on the Asiatic coast opposite to the village of Therapia, where they are now encamped to the number of 5500; about the same time we received intelligence that the Pacha of the Egypt had refused to ratify the convention made by the French Ambassador. The Ametgee Effendi (director of conferences) who had accompanied Hallel Pacha to Alexandria, brought us the confirmation of the Pacha's refusal, and it is supposed an ultimatum for the Sultan's consideration. The French Ambassador was thereby placed in an awkard position; for it has not been doubted here that the terms obtained by him would be considered quite satisfactory. The alarm of the Sultan was necessarily increased also, and it is apprehended that he then applied for the advance of the Russian force, a part by sea, and the remainder by land; it was at the same time resolved to renew negociations with Ibrahim Pasha who appears to have received powers to treat with the Sultans delegates from Mahomet Pasha. The Ametgee Effendi was dispatched on the 30th March to Kutaya accompanied by Monr. Varennes, the late French charge d'affaires; and I have satisfaction of announcing to you the conclusion of a convention which has so far received the ratification of the Sultan, that on the 15th instant it was officially announced at the Porte that the Pashalicks of Aleppo and Damascus had

[illegible]ss; but we are a long way off, though the [illegible]rly appearance of a combined English and French fleet is talked of, they write so from Malta, and articles of Post news from England mention preparations are making; my next letter will, I expect, say more on this subject.

P. S. It will naturally occur to you, that if Russia can succeed in prolonging the contest between the Sultan and Mahomet Ali, it gives her a plea for remaining here—this moment an express Messenger has arrived, bringing an account of the arrival of Lord Ponsonby at the Dardanelles in the Actæon Frigate.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated 30th April, 1833.

We have received, since my last letter, reinforcements of Russian ships, and two divisions of soldiers, stated to be in number about 12,000 men. We know not when they will leave us, for the differences with Mahomed Ali are not yet terminated.—In my last I informed you of the arrangement made by the French Ambassador, which, as we soon afterwards learned, the Pacha was dissatisfied with and would not ratify.—Powers were then given by him to Ibrahim Pacha to treat with the Porte, and a negociator was dispatched the end of last month to Kutayah who was accompanied by the late French Chargè d' affairs. The latter returned here on the 14th inst: and we were given to understand that a final arrangement had been concluded.—On the following day it was published at the Porte that Mahomed Ali and his son were restored to their former Governments and appointed to those of Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, Acre, &c. &c. In short, to all Syria.—But it would now appear that Ibrahim Pacha had insisted upon the Government also of Adana, and it is said that the Turkish negociator gave him a written promise of it. This the Sultan will not ratify, and Ibrahim Pacha has declared that he will not move away from his present position to retreat, unless the promise is performed.—It may be apprehended that the Russians have intrigued to obtain this pretext for rendering their prolonged stay here necessary. The alarms of the Sultan may also have induced him to seek such a pretext for keeping them here some time longer.—The appearance of a Russian force in his capital has rendered him still more obnoxious to his people, and it is impossible not to apprehend that a manifestation of the general discontent will follow the retreat of the Russian force, the presence of which prevents it for the present.

It is understood that the French Government has signified to Mahomed Ali it's determination to assist the Sultan in reducing him, if he does not accept the terms which may have been concluded.

I ought to have mentioned in it's proper place, that we still hope that Mahomed Ali will not be so obstinate about Adana as his son is inclined to be, and that any pretext for the stay of the Russians will shortly be removed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11TH MAY.

The Russian fleet has just arrived composed as follows:—

The *Paris* 110 guns, commanded by Rear Admiral Stagewski commanding the fleet; the *Pimene* of 84 guns commanded by M. Dimitroff; the *St. Jean Chrysostome* of 74 guns commanded by M. Khilkoff; a corvette the *Spek* commanded by M. Draken, and 28 transports having on board the 26th division of infantry commanded by Lieut. General Otroshtschuko, who himself arrived on board the *Paris*.—The present Unkiar-Skelessi is estimated at twenty five thousand men, but as other transports are continually arriving, and disembarking, troops it is impossible to give merely a precise statement of the army.—It is previously known that on the 27th of last month, and so as to the arrival of the 3rd division encamped some transports of troops, there were infantry, landed at Unkiar-Skelessi, 11 battalions of artillery, 8 quadrons of cavalry and 36 pieces of artillery, but it is calculated that since that period the forces have been nearly doubled.

The Russian fleet actually in the Bosphorus is composed of the following vessels, viz.

13	Ships of the line,
6	Frigates,
3	Corvettes,
3	Brigs,
2	Cutters,
1	Schooners,

transports. Steam vessel, and a great number of

The government, with much solicitude, give directions for the provisioning of both the troops of the Seignior's Russian army and navy, and the Grand deficiency has issued orders that there may be no in the supplies required.

The steam vessel, the *Neva*, which left Constantinople some time since with despatches for Odessa is to join with the fleet of the Bosphorus in company with the Rear Admiral, which it joined in the Black sea.

Count Orloff arrived on board the *Sisopolis* bearing the flag of the Emperor Nicolas. It is rumoured that the Count has come to assume supreme command of the Army, besides being intrusted with a *special* mission to the Sultan of the highest importance. He has already had an interview with the Sultan besides having visited all the dignitaries of the state.

Advices have been received that the Russian army of the Dannbe had passed that river upon 2 bridges thrown over for the purpose. The Army is composed of 30,000 men, commanded by General Rott and will march upon the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24TH MAY.

When Mehemet Ali Pacha, Governor of Egypt, obtained his pardon from the clemency of his Highness, Halil Rifat Pacha, director general of the artillery, accompanied by Mustafa Reschid Beg, Amedgi (minister of treaties) of the Divan, was charged to carry to Alexandria the news of the Amnesty, and to agree on the fundamentals for re-establishing peace in the empire. Shortly after the arrival of these two envoys in Egypt, the negociations required the return of Reschid Beg to Constantinople, whence he was despatched on a mission to Kutaya. There a conference was opened with Ibrahim, for the discussion of some points of secondary importance. Upon the report addressed to Government, by the Amedji on the result of his mission to Kutaya, was prepared the list of nomination to divers Pachalics of the empire, which we have published in our paper before last.—Reschid Beg, on his return from Kutaya, was charged on the part of Ibrahim Pacha to offer His Highness the homage of his *submission* and *devotion* as to his legitimate sovereign, the Caliph of the Prophet, and to lay at the foot of the throne, the *petition* of Ibrahim Pacha, that the Government of ADANA, with right of perception (*droit de perception*) on account of the sublime Porte,—should be conferred upon him, as a mark of particular honor, and a testimony of the personal regard of His Highness for him. The Sultan convinced that benefits confer more honor in proportion as they are joined with the forgetting of offences, determined above all to found the restoration of peace in his States upon the basis of confidence, has just invested IBRAHIM PACHA with the Government of Adana.

As the Pardon and clemency of the sovereign ought to extend without exception to all the acts of the war *which has been just determined*, His Highness has ordained that Firmans of Amnesty shall be proclaimed through the whole extent of Notolia. Mehemet Emin Seid Effendi, one of the Ministers of the empire, director general of Military Stores, has been charged with this mission and sent to Kutaya.

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Before the departure of Emin Effendi from Constatinople, the object of his mission in Anitolia has been announced to Ibrahim Pacha, who in his last dispatches testifies his gratitude in the warmest terms.

* * * * * *

Ibrahim Pacha at the same time make known that he has already commenced his retrograde movement, and made one regiment set out—that within from five to ten days, he will put all his troops in march by detachments, and that he himself will follow them.

* * * * * *

THE AFFAIRS OF EGYPT BEING THUS COMPLETELY TERMINATED, there exists no motive for Halil Pacha's longer stay in Egypt—he has been therefore recalled to resume his high functions in Constantinople.

As for the arrangement regardiug the territorial adjustments *(fixations)*, the farms and revenues of the treasury, and generally all that concerns the financial department of the provinces formerly as well as those recently confided to Mehement Ali Pacha and his son, one of the Ministers of the empire, Elhatz Edem Effend, ex-deferdar of the Army, has been nominatied a special commissioner for the purpose of concluding it.

His Excellency Lord Ponsonby, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary minister of H. B. M. at the Sublime Porte, arrived in Constantinople on the 2nd May, in an English frigate. A few days after, H. E. Lieut. General Count Orloff, Aid-de-camp to H. I. M. of all the Russias, likewise arrived charged by H. M. with a special mission to Constantinople.

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On the 19th May they were severally introduced to his Highness, and presented their despatches in presence of Ministers, on which occasion both received from His Highness the most flattering expressions on the cordial harmony subsisting between the sublime Port, and the sovereigns whom they represent.

BAGDAD.

Extract of a letter from Bassadore, dated 19th July, 1833.

"I have just received a letter from Bussorah stating that the Montifique Shaik made an attack on that town on the 5th instant, and was repulsed with the loss of several killed and wounded. The Turks had only three killed and four wounded; but it is reported that the town has since been carried by the Montifique tribe. The latter have also stopped the communication to and from Bussorah, and the Pacha of Bagdad has marched five thousand men under the command of Mohomed Pacha, to force them to open the passage. Some assert, that in a narrow part of the river, a chain has been carried across, and the boats are consequently all detained."

LONDON.—MAY. 2.

Our City politicians and speculators lay great stress on the Russians' landing in the neighbourhood of Constantinople; they imagine it will be a difficult task to get them again to retire. I doubt this argument; Russia is too wise to quarrel with Austria, Persia, France and England. (Sun.)

"Nothing has yet been settled, we believe, as to the Secretaryship for Ireland. Lord Howick is named, but the only probability of his appointment seems to be that he is the son of Earl Grey.—(Sun.)

"The State of feeling in London may be judged of from the following paragraph in the *Times*, in general the most slavish of the Ministerial Journals:—"What is to be done? A meeting is about to take place in Guildhall. A meeting of the Central Committee of the Westminster parishes meets this evening in Cockspur-street. Every where the people are taking measures for ridding themselves of the house and window tax. At present, the tide runs very high against it. A gentleman in the

city informs us that the excitement in that quarter is hardly to be conceived; and, as an instance, he states, that a respectable house, which gave a cheque for the assessed taxes on Monday, wrote yesterday to stop the payment of it.—(Albion.)

MAY 3,—4.

The opposition in town and country to the house and window tax becomes very serious. Ministers ought to bestow their grave attention on the appearances to which every hour is giving rise. When mobs threaten, we know of what we are to be apprehensive; their object being lawless violence, they provoke us to appeal to an armed power for protection. But who and what are they among the King's subjects who are meeting, day after day, and resolving unanimously that they will not pay their assessed taxes? Do they threaten violence? Undoubtedly not; nor do we defend that which they now avow—namely, a determination, one and all, to let their goods be seized in execution by the Sheriff's officer, rather than pay the collector of the house and window tax even another shilling. But the brokers and auctioneers!—what are they about? In many parishes throughout the metropolis, (and the example spreads like wild fire) that class of functionaries have resolved that they will not assist in selling the goods of their fellow parishioners, taken at the suit of the King, in respect of the above branches of revenue. This is a black page torn from the Irish farmer—this is passive resistance. It seems to have been adopted by men despairing of legislative relief from what they have long felt to be an intolerable species of taxes, and therefore taking the matter into their own hands. Now, these men are not rioters nor plunderers, nor desperadoes. They are quiet, steady, anti-revolutionary, most peaceful, and most loyal subjects, decent householders, careful and hard-working tradesmen. whose profits have been progressively cut down, until they can no longer drain a subsistence from their business, and to crown all, see themselves racked and harassed by taxes screwed up to the highest point to which legal duress can wind them. These men—not in London alone, but throughout England—ought to be commiserated; they ought to be peculiar objects of Parliamentary protection; they form the link between the upper classes and the lower, and ought to be made the conductors of sentiments of reciprocal kindness and attachment. We cannot contemplate without pain and apprehension the spirit of hatred towards the Government which is every where generating amongst these vexed and overburdened classes. Would it not be worth the while of Ministers to set themselves earnestly to work for the reconcilement of this body of their fellow subjects? It is said Lord Althorp stands pledged to the malt tax, and on that point we have nothing [illegible] knowing that without a f[illegible] admi[illegible] sign barley the repeal of the malt tax [illegible] owner's job. Then why not compromise [illegible] the end to be gained is the restoration of men's affections to the Government. We give them up *for the present*, the property tax; we leave the malt tax to their discretion, and we would humbly suggest the following materials for an arrangement of this financial dispute:—

1. Lord Althorp, by his budget proposes to take off taxes to the amount of	£1,300,000
He retains a surplus, we believe, under estimate, of	500,000
Total, after supplying the wants of the public service	£1,800,000
We may surely without any injury to the public service, fairly calculate that another milion of expenditure may be cut away	1,000,000
	£2,800,000
Well, then, here is a gross excess of	£2,800,000

of which the greater portion has been already proved by Lord Althorp's own calculations. We would recommend the Noble Lord, therefore, to withdraw the mulitudinous, minute, and paltry reductions tendered by him to the country and for which no human being thanked him, or cared a single straw; and in lieu thereof let him abolish the house and window taxes, which produce no more than £2,500,000, whereby he will calm at once this terrible commotion, and leave the revenue in as good a state as by adhering stubbornly to his own much repudiated budget. This at least will be considered every where a *easy letting down* of the Noble Viscount and his financial mal-adroitness. For the present it will satisfy the people.—(TIMES.)

Lord Grey has heard the voice of his master the Ministerial Frankenstein is awake—the Birmingham Political Union has proclaimed its displeasure in terms which the Ministers cannot fairly misunderstand. For particulars we must refer to an account which we here subjoin. Ministers have now to answer the question whether the democracy, to which they have given *appellate* and indeed almost an *original* jurisdiction, in the gravest concerns of state policy, are or are not, to have the power of relieving themselves from odious and insupportable tax. The [illegible]'s report in the City is that the Bud[illegible] remodelled—the house and window [illegible] How dignified! The Minis[illegible] they cannot collect these taxes, [illegible] know will keep their word, [illegible] them—they may as well. [illegible] statement we have received [illegible] A meeting of the Politi[illegible]esterday, upon the pre[illegible] of Commons, and its [illegible] Key's motion for the [illegible] taxes. The following [illegible]animously and follow[illegible]hat his Majesty's [illegible]he Constitution, and destroying the liberties of Ireland;—Secondly, By denial of the general distress amongst the productive classes, and refusal of all inquiry into the means of its relief; and Thirdly, By refusing to make any perceptible reduction in the present overwhelming load of taxation; by insisting on the continuation of the partial and unjust taxes assessed upon houses and windows, notwithstanding the relief which was immediately demanded by the depressed state of trade; and especially, by their absolutely forcing upon the country the odious and oppressive malt tax without any diminution, although its partial abolition had been deliberately resolved on by a vote of the House of Commons only three days previously—have betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair. That, in this frightful situation of their country, it is the opinion of this Council that public meetings ought to be held, with the least possible delay, in every country, town, and village throughout the United Kingdom, *to implore his majesty to dismiss from his Councils' men who have proved themselves either utterly unable or unwilling to extricate the country from the difficulties and dangers with which it is surrounded.* That for this purpose, the Council does hold it expedient that a Public meeting of the population of this District should be held at Newhall Hill. These resolutions were supported by Mr. Bosco Attwood, and others, in speeches consistent with the tenour of the resolutions."—(STANDARD.)

The feeling of the constituency upon the subjects of the assessed taxes, and the conduct of certain of their representatives, as manifested in the late triumph of the Ministry, has already began to show itself in a very unequivocal manner. At a meeting of the electors of Southwark held yesterday, the conduct of Mr. W. Brougham on the occasion referred to, was denounced as inconsistent with his duty towards his constituents, and a resolution was agreed to calling on him to resign.—(Herald.

MAY 4,—5.

A Cabinet Council is summoned at Lord Althorp's residence, in Downing-street, at two to-morrow. It is rumoured that Ministers, alarmed at the demonstrations of public feeling which have already been evinced; and duly regarding the safety of their places, will immediately come forward with a proposition to repeal, not only the house and window tax, but others, if not the entire of the assessed taxes —(Standard.)

Lord King is seriously indisposed. His Lordship remains at his residence in Dover street, with faint hopes of convalescence. He has been ailing during the last month, but within the last two or three days his disorder has taken an unfavourable turn. (Standard.)

The death of Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station is reported, but no official account has been received. We understand that the report is believed at the Admiralty. (Sun.)

A numerous meeting took place last night at the Crown and Anchor, avowedly to consider what measures ought to be adopted, after the unexpected vote on Tuesday night last on the subject of the assessed taxes. It was, however, well understood, that among the objects contemplated, were the expression of a decided opinion against the re-election of Sir J. Hobhouse, and of the fitness of Col. Evans to be his successor. At seven o'clock the Committee appeared, and ushered in, *not* the announced Chairman, Joseph Hume, Esq. but D. W. Harvey, M. P., who said that he appeared as substitute for Mr. Hume, who was engaged in the House of Commons in what he feared was a useless struggle—to procure a reduction of our military burdens. There was a vacancy in Westminster, and it was for Westminster to tell the King on his throne, and the Ministry in their Privy Council, what were the firm and fixed opinions of Westminster on the subject of the house and window taxes; or, if they did not do so, they must stand for ever abashed—(Cheers.) He would not deal in invectives against a gentleman who had resigned a position which he could no longer hold with honor.—(Cheers.) *Some* might have preferred voting for the principles which they had long stood pledged to, and then have gone the next morning to their Royal Master, and tendered the resignation of a place they could no longer hold with honour.—(Cheers.) But still Sir J. Hobhouse had done as much as could be fairly called for from an honoura ble man.—(Hisses.) Mr. Fraser, after delivering a bitter philippic against Sir J. C. Hobhouse moved the following resolution;—"That this meeting view with feelings of disappointment and indignation, the rejection by a reformed House of Commons of the motion for the repeal of the house and window taxes."—Mr. Merle seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.—Mr. Simpson, after a powerfully-drawn retrospective of their public conduct, moved—"That Sir F. Burdett and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, one in opposing the wish of his constituents, and the other in deserting the post of duty when his services would have been most valuable, have forfeited the confidence of the electors of Westminster."—Mr. Prout seconded the motion.—On the question being put, a tumultuous array of hands appeared in its favour, and only three against it—Mr. Prout after a fling at their late Member, moved as follows:—"That this meeting regards the retirement of Sir J. C. Hobhouse as an attempt to impose on the electors of Westminster, by a specious appearance of independence, the better to enable him to frustrate the attempt to repeal those obnoxious taxes."—Mr. Lloyd seconded the resolution.—Mr. Wakley attacked the meeting of Sir J. C. Hobhouse's friends on the preceding day. He denounced it as a hole and corner meeting, and declared that himself and others were flatly refused admission, on the ground that it was a private meeting, and if Sir J. C. Hobhouse did not disclaim all participation in the fraud, he was unworthy of the society of the honourable men.—(Question.) He was speaking to the question, for with him it was not a personal one, *as he had resolved never to pay any more assessed taxes!*—(Tremendous and long continued cheering) Let Westminster re-elect Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and Westminster was henceforth the most degraded city in the empire.—(Cheers.) Unless they ceased running after carriage men, who do not, who could not, know the value of money, they would ever remain degraded and despised. Although he thus execrated the conduct of their late Member, he was not a canvasser for any possible candidate, and if they took his advice they would not promise their votes till the last moment.—Mr. Tyrrell begged to ask if they would be content with the repeal of the house-tax, without the repeal of the window tax?—(Loud cries of "No.")—The question was put and carried unnanimously.—Mr. Fraser moved the fourth resolution, to the effect that Sir J. C. Hobhouse still, in point of fact, was a placeman, his resignation not having been accepted; that, therefore, on that, as well as on other grounds, he was unfit to represent Westminster, and that the meeting concurred in the call made for Colonel Evans to come forward, and that they would use their best endeavours to secure his election. Colonel Hodges (recently returned from Terceira) seconded the motion, and highly eulogised the conduct of Colonel Evans.—The motion was carried unanimously.—Mr. Mechi moved that a subscription be entered into by the friends of liberty in Westminster, towards defraying the expense which might be incurred in securing Col. Evans' return. The motion was carried by acclamation.—Various bills were distributed among the crowd assembled during the night; containing a call upon persons generally to pay no demand made upon them for the assessed taxes. At the head of the principal staircase—it may be mentioned as a trifling proof of the feeling of the meeting (for feathers thrown up will show which way the wind blows)—a man stood with a number of placards for sale, printed in bold characte s, with the word—"No assessed taxes will be paid here," and at the foot of the bill were there the Royal Arms, inverted. His call to passers-by was,—"Here you have a cheap substitute for long speeches." No i terruption was attempted to be offered to him.—(Chronicle.)

The *Times* gives the following from Oporto, from an occasional correspondent. The date, April 21, is not later than that of the accounts received some days since:—"Our Marshall has been out witted, and is in a fury. Unsuccessful in his attempts to dive into the one thousand and one intrigues going on here, he has had copies of all his own private and public letters given to the Minister of Police by his own secretary, a Frenchman. He insists on the Minister being dismissed, who had a hint to resign; the Emperor as pertinaciously sticks to his point that he cannot dismiss a man who has already resigned. The Marshall says he will go. How it will end I cannot say, but it is believed that the Emperor repents his bargain, and wishes to be rid of his Commander-in-chief; but I don't think he will go, for he decidedly came for some purpose, indeed a long correspondence with the agents of the French Government has been discovered. It is time our government did something, or that the merchants of London came forward. Our affairs are now better. Sartorius is off, having made up matters with the Government. Our army is in high spirits, and Miguel's much discouraged. He is with his troops, but cannot persuade them to attack. We have information of a band of Guerillas being formed in the neighbourhood of Figueiras; if true, we shall send a force there. We have about 15,000 men of all arms, 1,500 of which are in hospitals, or convalescent. The Marshal wishes the force to be considered much less, and does his best for that purpose; but what I say is within 300 of the number more or less. I have no trouble with my men, and no flogging; I wish I could say as much of the British infantry. There is a talk of an attack on the enemy's lines, either here or across the river. I fear the Marshall has not the spirit to order it; nothing but this blow-up with him can urge him on. His tactic is, that he should have one-third more force than the investing army to hazard an advanced movement; he forgets that the opponents are not one third soldiers, and that on our side every thing must be hazarded. He does not, or probably will not, understand our situation: the whole country south is ready to size. An Englishman, or Saldanha, would have finished the war a month since; we have it all in our own hands if we moved in earnest. The enemy has not 16,000 men under arms, badly clothed and equipped, worse paid and fed, and discontented, never was such folly as to enlist this old woman."—(News.)

A petition to the House of Commons is lying for signature in the City against the continuance of the Dutch embargo, and has been numerously signed by mercantile men of opposite views in politics. Great care has indeed been taken in the drawing up of the petition to leave the political part of the question out of view, and to treat it as one solely of a commercial nature.—Subjoined is a copy;—"Your petitioners viewed with deep regret the imposition of the embargo on the shipping of the Netherlands in the month of November last, and the consequent restraint upon British shipping in their accustomed intercourse with the ports of Holland. Your petitioners having understood that the order issued by his Majesty in Council, and the measures connected therewith, were of a temporary nature, and were declared to be adopted solely with a view to prevent hostilities, were disposed to await the result which they thought could not be far distant. Your petitioners regret to find that the effects of the continuance of the embargo have assumed a character which they could not have anticipated, and they desire to represent to your Hon. House the very serious consequences which have resulted to the trade, commerce, and shipping, of these realms, by throwing uncertainty and suspense over all their commercial relations, and by establishing a decided preference in favour of other countries, to the great detriment of British shipping and commerce. Your petitioners therefore humbly entreat your Hon. House to take their condition into its earnest and most serious consideration, with a view to affording such relief as in its wisdom may be deemed practicable."—(Times.)

The good people of Southwark have at last found out that Mr. W. Brougham is not a fit representative, But why did they ever elect him? See what comes of choosing a man only because he is of the same breed with a Chancellor! We hope the Southwark electors will extract the just moral from their disappointment.—(Examiner.)

"On Saturday morning soon after eleven, *Le Courier*, French steam-packet, was discovered from the heights of Dover, proceeding from Calais to that port with the national flag at the main, having on board the Duke of Orleans; when within about five miles of the harbour she passed a French brig of war which immediately fired a Royal Salute and manned the yards. Upon the vessel entering harbour, an immense concourse greeted the the Duke on his landing. He was received by Colonel Arnold, the Commanding Officer of the Garrison, and other Authorities, who congratulated his Highness on his arrival and accompanied him to Wright's Hotel, where a Guard of Honour was in attendance with the band etc. After partaking of come refreshment, the Prince and suite set out for London, arrived in town at eleven o'clock, at Grillon's Hotel, in Albemarle-street, where M. de Boismilon Secretaire des Commandments of the Duke, was in attendance to receive him. The Duke is a remarkably fine young man, with a distinguished military air. Within twenty minutes of the arrival of his Royal Highness at Grillons, Prince Talleyrand came to the Hotel, and had an interview with him. We understand that his Majesty has offered the Royal equipages for his accommodation during his stay here; and Colonel Taylor, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, has been directed to attend on his Royal Highness on the part of their Majesties. The Dukes de Valancy and Montmorency have also arrived in town, intending to remain here the same period, these young noblemen being his Royal Highness' personal friends. The Duke's visit to this country is said to be wholly unconnected with European politics. Yesterday his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Talleyrand, took an airing in a carriage, and paid visits to the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Grey, etc.—(Courier.)

Lord Eldon has, within the last few days, experienced an attack of indisposition. His Lordship has latterly gradually lost strength.—(Standard,)

MADRAS.

MR. WOLFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS GAZETTE.

SIR,—What an inconsistent race are you Editors! Let but Ramasawmy amass a sum of money, and forthwith some sapient and envious quill driver intuitively discovers the thousand and one tricks that have been perpetrated in the acquirement of the said fortune. Let but one blockhead of the race miscall his brother, and immediately they bespatter each other for days and days with the most copious abuse to be called from language, much to the gratification of their private feelings, but sadly to the disgust of their readers.—Let an object of real interest to the public be brought before them, and they have neither the wish nor the will to oblige their friends.

Mr. Wolff has been here sometime, even in this lack-lion Presidency has excited great curiosity, yet no one paper has given an account of any of his sermons, why do not some of you, Mr. Editor, send your reporters to attend when Mr. Wolff preaches? Surely it would be worth while, and furnish novelty at least to your readers. When Mr. Wolff was attacked in the papers, discussion was invited and encouraged,—why not also publish what may be in his favor—those who inflict the evil should surely furnish the antidote—all the notice now given of him is contained in a paragraph of six lines extent, stating his congregation to have been numerous, his sermon half intelligible, and then comes a notice of where he is to be met with next. I myself was one of the many who have held the Reverend Gentleman to be by no means what he wished to appear—when such was my opinion, I gave it publication, I have heard him, and though many of the doubts and original conjectures still remain in my mind, it is but justice to say, I belive him to be more self-deluded, than deluding—his manner and address are not those of a charlatan; he seems himself to be a thorough and very sincere believer in the doctrine he inculcates.—The statue is not all gold, but the other side is at least silver, not brass. He gives you his views on a subject, yet still exhorts you to judge for yourself, by studying the Book of Life with strict attention and meditation. "Read the Scriptures" he says "with your unassisted judgment, unassisted I mean by comments—commentaries are written by eminent and amiable men, still they are impressed by the peculiar prejudices of each."—Impartiallity makes me ask, does he not mean himself to give a colour of prejudice, a bias to his own opinions in the view he wishes to be taken of particular passages in Scripture? He began his address (for I can scarce call it a Sermon) on Wednesday night, by reading the 14 v. of the 7 c. of Amos, "Then answered Amos, and said to Anaziah, I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son; but I was an herdman, and a gatherer of scycamore fruit." What candour, he began, what an admirable confession. "I am no prophet, but I was an heardman," how valuable candour is! "I too, dear friends, I too am no prophet; neither a prophet's son, but the son of a Jewish rabbi—I am no prophet, but a mere expounder of Scripture—a sincere believer in Jesus Christ—I am no prophet.—Bear this particularly in mind,—I am no

prophet.—It has been my misfortune to be misrepresented as setting myself up as one not only by the worldly minded, not only by strangers, but by my best beloved friends:-my brethren in Jesus Christ our Lord.—I tell you again I am no prophet, neither am I a prophet's son." From this he went on to state he had been much persecuted on account of the peculiarity of his religious views.—I regret my memory will not allow me with sufficient accuracy to repeat the many passages he quoted during this part of his address—were you to send to mark his references, and examples, you would find them highly interesting—suffice it to say they were peculiarly opposite and illustrative; yet were I to find a fault, I should say they were repeated too often, as they diverted the attention from the main channel, and rendered it puzzling sometimes to resume the chain of thought to argument at which he broke off;—he is carried away by his subject, and moreover has studied it so long and so intensely" that he can at any moment take up the link from whence he started:—he knows the association which drove him from it;—not so with his hearers—Many hear his doctrine for the first time, and without giving their whole soul to what is passing get inextricably involved, till a new subject is struck out, and then are liable to the same mischance.—He addresses himself not to the erudite like himself, but to the ignorant;—half his congregation are those who find it too wearying to judge for themselves and go to hear him because their neighbours do so too. I speak not of all but may fairly count half as I have described them.

As he proceeded he referred to the many prophecies concerning Christ which remain unfulfilled—explained the schism among Christains to consist of those who believe these prophecies will be fulfilled literally, and those who hold they will come to pass spiritually:—he explained this schism to have existed among the Jews long before the birth of Christ; with regard to the 23d chap. of Isaiah, where the suffering of our Saviour are plainly typified,—one sect held that the Messiah was not to be disgarded by human ills.—Not to be subject to the hardships of morality, that the chapter related to the sufferings of the Jews bodily which would affect the Saviour of mankind spirtually—his mind would sympathize with the pains of his chosen people—thus though the prophecy was explained as to happen spirtually, yet we know it came to pass to the very letter.—The destruction of Babylon, the fall of Jerusalem—the captivity of the Jews, and their present dispersion;—we all, he says, own to be a literal fulfilment of the respective prophecies. Why then be so inconsistent as to deny that they may again be fulfiled in the like manner instead of in the spirit. He says the time is near at hand when the Messiah shall appear to judge and reign on earth: Jerusalem will be converted to the Christain faith:—The following are some of the remarkable passages whose literal fulfilment we are soon to look for Zach. 14 c. 4 v. "And his feet shall stand in that day upon the Mount of Olives which is before Jerusalem on the East, &c. Zach. 1 c. 14 v. Thus saith the Lord of Hosts; I am jealous for Jerusalem, and for Zion with a great jealousy" 2 and 12 v. "And the Lord shall inherit Juda, his portiol in the Holy Land and shall choose Jerusalem again." Amos 9 c. 14 and 15 v. "And I will bring again the captivity of my people of Israel, and they shall build the waste cities, and inhabit them, and they shall plant vineyards, and drink the wine thereof, they shall also make gardens and eat the fruit of them. And I will plant them on their land which I have given them, saith the Lord thy God" with regard to the reign of the Saints on earth see Dan. 7 c. 22 v. Their reign is to last a thousand years:—with regard to the 2d coming of our Saviour, he points out expressly that he is to come as the son of man, his Heavenly nature will take on mens flesh again when he will comets judge, not to suffer. Mr. Wolff read the 72d Psalm commenting on each verse. In that Psalm is foretold and portrayed the reign of the Messiah on Earth:—the 2d verse says "He shall judge the people with righteousness and the poor with judgement" we must here mark that Christ comes especially to judge and to rule—during his first sojourn among men he came to suffer for their iniquities he then asks "who made me a judge or a ruler over you?"—there is a marked distinction made between two states. At this second coming he will come as a Prince. These events are at hand, he says, but there will be peace over the whole would, at the time of their taking place and all mankind are to be converted—There will be he says, a universal pouring out of the Holy Spirit over all nations, a thousand fold greater than at the day of Pentcost—this latter is the means by which he gets over the conversion of the unenlightened at the remotest ends of the Earth Every thing is posible to the Heavenly ruler but this seems as if prescribing the means of working his end. Mr. Wolff again and again declared himself to be no prophet nor one as set himself up as one. Prophets disappeared from the face of the Earth since the birth of our Saviour: they had been sent before to announce glad tidings—to publish salvation, to foretell to men that the Redeemer was to come to make atonement—their voices were hushed when He whom they proclaimed came to end their ministry: to use Mr. Wolff's words "they disappeared as the stras before the sun, when their brightness is eclipsed, by that great luminary—they were the harbingers of the son of Holiness, and retired when their Mission was fulfilled, like Ambassadors at the appearance of their lawful King, they fell back into his train and disappeared one by one."

This subject you will perceive was very little touched upon, it is to be continued on Wednesday next at the Pursewaukum Chapel—most of last night being taken up in preliminary observations—Mr. Wolff concluded with an earnest and affectionate appeal to those present to consider the great subject on which he had been discoursing—reminding them that they should be on the look out for our Saviour's coming, for "he will come as a thief in the night" warning us to be prepared when the Bridegroom cometh, having our lamps trimmed and our hearts ready that we may not be too late prepared for the event, and at the dawn of our better resolutions lose, like the foolish virgins, all chance of entrance at the gate where hope will take her flight of all men—the blessed will no longer need her, as their wishes are accomplished; the condemned will know that despair can harbour no such guest!

I have to ask your pardon, Mr. Editor, as well as that of your readers, for having so long intruded on your time, but if I induce you to have a proper report of the lectures, I shall have done some good if not to the community in general, at least to the individual, I once thought more harshly of than I do at the present moment.

Yours truly,

August 1st, 1833. One of the Congregation.

We understand, that the poorer class of people *unable any longer* to endure the misery consequent on their inability to procure rice, and the cupidity of the rice merchants, determined yesterday upon obtaining by force what was denied to their entreaty and supplication, and in several bodies, simultaneously attacked rice bazars and godowns in various parts of Madras, and continued their depredations until a force was ordered out to arrest their progress.—It is lamentable, that where plenty is, such want should be experienced.—We are aware that Government cannot oblige a merchant to dispose of his goods for a less price than he may please to put upon them;—but it is in the power of Government to do much—to oblige those who are now hoarding up grain to dispose of it, at a moderate price, by encouraging competition,—or if this fail, by opening the Company's Granaries, and retailing to the public therefrom.—This was done, if we mistake not, during the time, the present Governor General was Governor of Madras, and it had the desired effect.—*Madras Courier, August* 20.

CALCUTTA.

It appears that the Dutch Government in Java, has at length become so much alarmed about the state of its possessions in Sumatra, and even for the fate of Padang itself, that it has forwarded a re-inforcement of 1600 European troops to that place; and it is estimated that this force will be no more than adequate to maintain possession of the territories they now hold; and by no means equal to the accomplishment of the ambitious view of territorial acquisition which the Dutch Government are known to cherish, and which extend to the overthrow of every independent chief on the island. Their attempts at conquest have already imminently endangered their possessions in Sumatra, and if the accounts we hear of the state of Java are correct, they do not repose on a bed of roses there: but the lessons of experience seem to be lost on the Dutch Government in the east, and the spirit of the Age influences not its council.—*Bengal Hurk., Aug.* 10.

The Calcutta Steam Fund now amounts to 64,980 Rupees subscribed, of which 33,399 Rupees have been actually collected in cash. The Bombay Fund is already 51,645 Rupees, according to the *Bombay Courier* of the 27th ultimo. The *India Gazette* mentions that our Committee now intend to solicit the loan of the *Hugh Lindsay* for two years, and deprecates this proceeding as a sacrifice of the higher object of Permanent Steam Communication, by grasping too eagerly at the means of immediately re-opening the communication by Steam.—*Cal. Cou. Augt.* 12.

Donation of a Sudder Ameen to the Steam Fund—It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following translation of a letter addressed to our respected Diocesan by the Principal Sudder Ameen at Burdwan, enclosing a subscription of twenty-five rupees. We also subjoin His Lordship's answer:—

"The humblest of slaves, Mohummed Mah, the Chief Sudder Ameen of the Civil Court of Zillah Burdwan, represents to the Asylum of hope and desire, the exalted gentlemen of the Steam Fund Committee, (may their good for tune be perpetual!) that on the 2d August, 1833, of the Christian Era, he was honored and exalted by the receipt, by dawk, of an English envelope, containing an English letter with its Persian translation, dated 27th June of the present year. On becoming acquainted with the honored contents, and ascertaining the glad tidings that you were employing your valuable endeavours in inventing and preparing a Steam Vessel, from which a quick and easy intercourse with England may be expected, a circumstance that would prove a source of happiness to mankind by giving them admittance to the mansions of desire, I became an admirer and praiser of the excellent contrivances and superior wisdom of your committee. May the Great Arranger of All (whose name be glorified!) in the shortest possible time bestow completion and perfection on this praiseworthy undertaking and excellent plan. But, as for your humble servant, if he should offer himself up as a sacrifice on account of being remembered by you,—it would be proper. He sends in this petition a note for Rs. 25, (No. 668) and hopes that it may be received, and if it be accepted he will be wonderfully honored.

May the sun of your fortune be bright and resplendent!

Written on this 5th of August, 1833, according with the month of Srawun, 1240, Bangalee Era.

(Signed) Mohummud Mah,
Principal Sudder Ameen, Zillah Burdwan."

To Mohummud Mah,
Chief Sudder Ameen, Dewannee Adawlat, Burdwan.

Sir,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter enclosing the sum of twenty-five rupees in aid of the Steam Fund Communicatin; I beg to return my best acknowledgements. The native gentlemen of India never had a more inviting occasion than the present of showing that publics spirit and love of improvement which is daily more and more animating them. What is most wanted to accelerate the progress and happiness of India, is the means of most rapid communication with Europe. Establish Steam-posts, and you annihilate 8,000 miles out of the 14,000 which divides the arts, invention, commerce, literature, wealth, policy, religion, and power of the Western world from the Eastern. Never did science make a more important discovery for humanity, generally, than in the application of the Steam Engine to the purposes of navigation; and never was the invention brought to bear upon so important and so difficult a case as that of India. A sixty days' post between Calcutta and London, periodical,—regular,—certain, would change gradually the whole state of things around us; it would pour the wealth and enterprize of England through all the channels of British Asia. But the difficulty is great, the expense heavy, and the first efforts have been feeble. The whole population, then, both Native and European, must be aroused; we are not as yet half awake. Small sums multiplied on all hands, would soon accumulate to a great amount. The princes and distinguished Native personages are nobly coming forward, the rest will follow. The Civil and Military Officers of the Hon'ble Company, to a man, will, I trust, contribute; however small, from the pressure of the times, the sum may be. Prejudices will be discarded, resolutions of not subscribing abandoned. The United Committees of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, will soon devise the most practicable scheme. The beginnings will be experimental and imperfect; but every prudent person will expect this, and bear with it. The end will compensate at length all the anxiety of the preparation. The British Nation is throwing open to the Natives of Hindustan places of dignity and confidence, as rapidly as the state of improvement and education will allow. The Steam communication will unite in this pursuit the two mightiest empires ever connected by a common government, and will hasten on the prosperity of each. In the early ages of the world, it was Asia which poured her benefits on Europe; if in these later times Europe can return the boon by opening her geography, her history, her chronology, her natural philosophy, her astronomy, her rules of evidence, her morals, her civil and political usages, her commerce, her humanity, her religion to Asia, it will not be to herself that she will ascribe the praise, but to that mysterious and wonderful providence of Almighty God, which enables different regions of the globe at different periods, to be the source of mutual knowledge and blessedness. The human race is but one vast family; distance has divided them from each other, more especially the Oriental from the European branches. This noble Steam-invention goes to bring them together again, to teach them to communicate each others advantages, and to love one another, as the one great Creator and Redeemer of them all designed. I rejoice that you, Sir, are touched with these sentiments. Our Noble King William at home, the parliament, the Ministers of state, the Honorable the East India Company, will soon respond to your efforts and wishes. Do not then be wanting to the next age. Let it not be said that the project of establishing a bond of intercourse between India and England failed for want of liberality and patriotism in the 124 millions of people who were to be benefited by it. But I have said too much, for I am assured that, what has been so magnificently begun, will not be relinquished till it be fully and happily accomplished.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant.
(Signed) DANIEL CALCUTTA.

P. S.—It may be pleasing to you to know that you are the first of the Principal Sudder Ameens that has answered the circular letter;—a harbinger, I trust, of the numerous letters which are soon to follow from every part of India.—*Oriental Observer.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

We have changed our old lamp for a new one. The Tories were right. The old lamp, indeed, had its magic and its mystery. It had a spell; and by its spell buildings of magnificence arose. You rubbed it,—and lo! Brighton sparkled with its golden cupolas and Chinese pagodas. You rubbed it,—and lo! solemn in insignificance, Pimlico possessed its palace;—nay, by one of your incantations you sent forth the fantastical Genii of Aladdin, to gild and whitewash the solemn spires and antique towers where Science adores the memory of the Plantagenet.

Gardens blushed with golden and precious fruit—forbidden, it is true, but still sought after; and, to those who knew its magic power, that antique lamp could show the subterraneous road to the Hesperides of Pensions. You changed away your old lamp. "Alack," said the Tories, "what a foolish bargain you have been making! Your new lamp can never do what your old one did. It's a plain, household, ordinary article that will not only light your way through the dark and, at most, [rather more lucky than the lantern of Diogenes,—enable you to find a few honest men;—but where is the antient spell, the long-cherished enchantment? If we want to grope our way to a sinecure—to a very, very little sinecure—who shall illumine the path? The haunt of our earliest and latest hopes is closed to us. Twiss has gone back to the bar;—and there stands our boast of Buckingham, imperfect and unpaid-for." Yes, we have changed our lamps, and the new one is not like the old one.

Are you a stranger, reader, to you old oaken room, or do you remember it on that memorable night, when Lord John lisped out the ruthless sentence which proclaimed that ruined walls, and ill-patched park-palings should no longer have Parliamentary representatives? Fell destroyer of all that was venerable and sacred! Heartless enemy to the rights of old stones and rotten timber! Careless invader of the immunities which the weather and the worm yet spared! What visions of the olden time—solemn in sinecures and panoplied in pensions—must visit the midnight couch! Can the cheer of Devonshire House, or the cheers of Devonshire Hustings, repay thee for those sidelong, sad glances, which the ghosts of Gatton, and the spectres of Corfe Castle, cast upon thy lone meditations? Darest thou be alone with the still company that stare upon thee, and say—"Thou hast murdered my Borough,—my own Borough,—my dearly and deeply beloved Borough,—my Borough for which I gave 60,000*l.*,—my Borough which got me a Baronetcy,—my Borough which got me a Peerage—my Borough, which got my old aunt a pension, my nephew a sinecure, my sons commissions in the Army. Alas! for thee, Lord John." But you good reader, with whom our colloquy first began, you perhaps remember—or perhaps you do not remember—those benches on the right of the chair which we refer you to. There sat the Ministry much as you see them: and opposite to the Ministry sat Croker, his keen eye flashing forth a sarcasm which his curled lip caught and cherished; and there was George Dawson, so ardent, yet so gentleman-like, ready to shake your hand as a private friend, or to knock you down as a political opponent; and there was Sir J. Yorke, compressing his powerful voice between the lips that smiled a good-humoured capsize to the Royal George of the Admiralty; and there was Sir Charles Wetherell, our excellent, comical, short-breeched, and sesquipedalian-sentenced Sir Charles Wetherell; and there was Goulborn as he is now; and Herries as he is now; and ——— ———, not as he is now, the solemn shadow of his former portly insignificance—no; there he was then with cheeks distended, like the statue of Æolus: and contained within those round and rosy caverns were the multitudes of "order," and the myriads of "hear, hear," with which, in such jocund days of Downing-street expectation that popular gentleman used to electrify us. Poor Mr. ——— ———! Pause with us, gentle reader, to lament the fate of this interesting young man. Is such to be the bourne of his hopes? the topmost pinnacle of his ambition?—a silent place on yonder radical-surrounded bench! Is he to be like the flower in Tibullus's garden? Is he to be another of those Hampdens and Sidneys who sleep inglorious in a country churchyard, without any other epitaph than that with which Gibbon recorded the life and death of so many of Rome's successive Emperors? He shall have cried "order," and he shall have shouted "hear,"—he shall have shouted "order," and have cried "hear," *et his exactis*, will say the monumental marble,—*obiit.* On that bench too,—on that bench to which we now call your attention, reader,—and on which, his hat slouched over his eyes, you may still see him,—sat Sir R. Peel; and there he sits,—*sed quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore*, who carried flame and terror in to the Whig camp. Where are his chosen legions, where are many of those sprigs of nobility—the flower of Troy and Toryism?—and where are many of those older adjuncts—the sacred band of Pittites, whose well-practised cheer may here and there be yet—but, oh! how faintly, heard,—

"When through each rank he turns his kindling eyes,
And bids the thunder of the battle rise!"—*Homer's Iliad.*

But few, very few remain; shouldered up into a melancholy [illegible] they sit, *parva et pallida turba*, o[illegible] rather than protected by the shrunken shadow of their great but powerless leader.

On entering the New House, the first thing which strikes you, is the utter and immediately-apparent break up of all the landmarks of times past. The places almost historically occupied by men, who, from long exercise of the privilege, had acquired a prescriptive right to bore or to bully with impunity, are occupied by new faces. Hardly does a well-remembered voice chime in with the sympathies of your ear. This is the second Parliamentary deluge that we have witnessed: the first swept away General Gascoigne and his famous 42; the second has left the member for Tamworth with a less following than the member for Dublin. He has a sort of by-place at [illegible] corner to the left of the Speaker's chair, [illegible] which his friends, few and feeble, range themselves. The old Tories, that is, the very old Tories, even now that their f ction may be called defunct and gone, preserve in death the separation which made the last scenes of their life memorable; and Sir Edward Knatchbull and Sir Robert Inglis sit on the same side-bench they sat on when their party voted the Duke of Wellington out of office. But that which startles you most, shocking all your conventional feelings, is the strange and almost unholy community of old members, and new members, distinguished members and undistinguished members, radical members, and Tory members, who sit and assort together on those seats which were of antique usage assigned to gentlemen who had once been blessed with official situations. The Tory ex-Ministers were not able to fill it, and now it is filled by gentlemen of all opinions and of all descriptions. It is necessary to see nothing more than the faces of Sir Robert Peel, and Messrs. Ruthven and Cobbett, side by side, within three feet circumference, in order to say,—"Ay, this House of Commons," is decidedly very much changed from the last House of Commons." We see at a glance that the character of the House of Commons is very much changed; but it requires a little time for closer observation before we can say exactly what the internal causes, as well as the outward symptoms of these changes are. One is startled at coming in by the apparition of Peel and Cobbett in such close fraternity—one member sits down—th[illegible] members get up, one after the [illegible] is something of a desultory st[illegible] that one is not accustomed to [illegible] manner in which they ad[illegible] struck, by a want of regula[illegible] discipline, if I may so expr[illegible] ner of conducting the Pa[illegible] is not a well-sustained f[illegible] most commodious heigh[illegible] the best engineers and a[illegible] ing squadrons. A gu[illegible] is fired there—non[illegible] are observed, an[illegible] tent on discharg[illegible]

the victory. When a troop of gentlemen entered the House, returned by the boroughs of a particular party, and almost wearing the badge or uniform of that party was assigned to him—he was brought forward or he was kept back—he was a part of his party, and nothing of himself; and all the leading men being party men, the tone they adopted was the tone of the House. But your boroughs are gone, and with your boroughs parties are gone likewise. No man is brought in by a greater man, or to serve under a greater man than himself—he is the great man then in his own conceit, as in the conceit of his constituents—he walks into the House of Commons with the same magisterial strut that he stepped forward on the hustings, and says in his self-complacent air, *plaudite cives!* There is an individuality about a member of the House of Commons now that there never was before: an *ipse ego* as it were, which, while it has its disadvantages in discussion, has its advantages indivision; and renders it impossible for any ambitious individual, so to unite and to rule others, as to feel sure that he has a band, which, seeing with *his* eyes, and hearing with *his* ears, will enable him either to overthrow or to support an administration as it may suit his purpose.

The greater number of men now brought into the House, are no longer what was called promising young men, but rather old men, who have fulfilled many of their early promises; they are not brought in there to make their fortunes, but rather because their fortunes are made—they do not devote themselves to a political career, but rather close, by politics, a career, that has been devoted to other pursuits—they have more local knowledge than their predecessors, less general information—they are more accustomed to look at things in detail, less accustomed to regard them in gross—they know the village, the town, the county better, the kingdom perhaps not quite so well. In questions of a common and simple kind their judgment will be a clear and a correct one—in questions of another kind, those parts which may be called the more metaphysical, the more sublime, or the more complex, are likely to escape, or to be but superficially exposed to, their observation. They well understand the economy of saving, which is mere retrenchment, better than the economy of profitable expenditure, which is laying out a capital to produce an advantageous return—they will be hardly sensible to the moral magnificence of our Indian Empire—they will be quickly alive to the smallest commercial advantage of our poorest colony—they will enter at once into the miseries of the English pauper—they will be slow to feel the sorrows of the expatriated Poles—they may not be sufficiently scrupulous in defending (what is often worth defence) a constitutional form or an abstract right; but the Minister must have more than the eloquence of Demosthenes, that can persuade them to accord an ill-earned pension or accede to an unnecessary tax. Among those sturdy countenances and stout figures, you may not find many Hampdens who would die on the field; but you will meet a vast number of Humes, who would go so far in rebellion as to refuse to pay taxes:—and the Government found it more difficult to defend the Governorship of the Tower, than to place Ireland under the sword of the sub-lieutenant.—*New Monthly Magazine, for April.*

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Eastern and Egyptian Scenery, Ruins, &c., accompanied with Descriptive Notes, Maps, and Plans, illustrative of a Journey from India to Europe, followed by an Outline of an overland Route, Statistical Remarks, &c., intended to show the Advantage and Practicability of Steam Navigation from England to India. By Captain C. F. Head, Queen's Royal Regiment.

WE will accompany Captain HEAD on his voyage. The first plate is a view of Bombay from the Island of Colabah, where the author met the "Queen's Royals," the very same regiment that escorted to England the Infanta of Portugal, Catherine, the wife of Charles II., whose dowry Bombay was, and was ceded to England with her. The Isle of Elephanta, the *Ghauts* in the back-ground, over which the sun is setting, and the crowded harbour, make a fine scene. These objects are historically and graphically described.

The next scene is the Bay and Village of Tamara, in the island of Socotra, of which the description does credit to our traveller. The placid water and the quiet village beneath the ragged many-pinnacled hills, form a beautiful contrast. Our ship has already traversed an immense distance, from India to the ancient Dioscorides, on the shores of the Red Sea, Captain Head recommends the establishment of a colony from England there. The ruins of Portuguese power at Aden, and the poor natives, especially the Abyssinian fops, who powder (with lime) their hair till it sticks out as large as a judge's wig, are noticed as the traveller approaches the straits of Bab-el-Mandel.

The splendid town of Mocha, with its adjuncts, the battlemented wall, the huts on the plain, and the camels reposing, are the subjects of the third plate, not forgetting the blood-red flag of the Mussulman, with a Christain head as [illegible] get is to be ready. The description of the different races taxes repealed. and the many sights that throng the ters are told that are full of spirit and character. Our tra- by men who they now fairly in the Gulf of Arabia! he and now they repeat the coral Isle of Camana, then cross- The following is the eia, of which the mosque is repre- from Birmingham:—e next plate, a very noble and pecu- cal Council was held ye. Next comes the city of Jiddah sent state of the House, its embattled walls, and soaring cent vote upon Sir Jat this place the captain quits his re- of the assessed mbarks on board an Arab bug- resolutions were passed una few rusty guns manned by ed by three hearty cheers:—r. and commanded by a Na- Ministers—First, By violating tain. Having coasted the Arabian side of the Red Sea, until he reached Woosh, he crossed to Cosseir, and there hired camels, and commenced his journey across the desert to the Nile. The camels proceeded at the rate of two miles and a half an hour, and at this pace in three days he reached the date trees and green harvests that announced the Nile, being 110 miles from Cosseir to Luxor. The adventures in the desert have been better related by Mrs. Lushington and Mrs. Elwood.

We are now before the Temple of Carnac, proceeding through the avenue of sphinxes, and looking up to the vast propylon, which, with the other portions of the ruin, are well represented in the plate; views of the north west, and from the centre of the gigantic pile are yet more interesting. The last includes the magnificent obelisk presented by the Pacha of Egypt to the British people, and which, to the disgrace of the nation is unaccepted, while the red granite obelisks that stood before the propylon of the Luxor temple are already in France. Luxor and the Memnonium are the subjects of the succeeding plates; next come the colossal deities of the plain, and then the tombs of the Theban Kings.

The view of the temple at Medinah Habou presents the remains of the Christian church, erected in the ruins at a very early age, and suggests extraordinary thoughts. The next view is on the Nile, and exhibits the whole distant outline of the ruins at Luxor; a nearer view of their western division, taken from the Nile, succeeds; much more splendid is the centre division, with the long receding lines of massive pillars, which are seen with yet more effect in the division farthest from the river, which occupies the following plate. Captain Head's description of these ruins, with his own thoughts when wandering among them as a hadji or pilgrim, in the eyes of the people, are very interesting. His descent to Khennah introduces Denderah and the lovely temple of Isis, the most beautiful of the relics of Egyptian grandeur. Then we accompany him in a voyage on the Nile to Cairo, and thence across the desert to Suez which is represented in the next plate as scarcely rising from the water. The most interesting incident in the journey is the discovery of water, made in 1830 by boring, and for this the Arab is indebted to the benevolence of an English merchant residing at Alexandria, who then, for the first time, introduced the European art of sinking wells. The well is midway between Suez and Cairo. Without visiting Mount Sinai, our traveller returned to Cairo, hence he set out for Djizeh of the pyramids, where the glory is Belzoni's. The next set of plates represents the pyramids, two lovely villages on the Nile, and Pompey's Pillar backed by Alexandria. The account of Allexandria is most remarkable for a description of Ibrahim, the son of the Pacha, and now leader of the Egyptian host in Syria. Then comes Cleopatra's Needle, with an urgent remonstrance against England's neglect of that monument. Captain Head would have us emulate the Cæsars and enrich our Rome with the spoils of Egypt. The last view is that of Malta, and what close could be finer?

Now as to the project of a steam packet communication with India. Captain Head allows sixteen days for the sail from Falmouth to Malta, with two days' rest there; then to Alexandria, by the 24th days; 6 days will take you to the Red sea; nine days more would bring you to Aden, which should be a supplying station; and in ten days' sail from that place you would reach Bombay; thence, proceeding by the dak, the passenger might find himself at Calcutta at the end of two months. Carrying this plan still further, and uniting the post-office department with that of individual accommodation, it is conceived that the passage to India might be performed in one month. The importance of the plan is self-evident, and this work contains a number of authentic details to prove its feasibility. The interest of the journey, the small expense with which it may be accomplished, the vast commercial interest that might arise out of it, and, above all, the defence of the East Indian possessions of England in case of their invasion by Russia, to which defence this plan would supply ample means, are all subjects of the greatest interest. Maps, charts, and tabular views of routes and expenditure, are added to this work; and when we consider the peculiar importance of the subject, the candid manner of its treatment, and the beauty of the illustrations, we may cordially recommend the book to all who feel anxiety for the prosperity of England, which rests chiefly on the maintenance of her eastern possessions.—*Atlas, March* 24.

THE BLACK DEATH IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

WE thank Dr. Babington for his translation of this curious work. The author has taken the pains to collect all the facts that are recorded of the dreadful visitation of the fourteenth century, which, on account of the dark-coloured spots on the body that indicated the presence of the disease, was called the Black Death. This is the plague of which Boccacio was an eye-witness: the description of it in his *Decameron* is familiar to most of our readers. Of its effects in England, a lively account will be found in the *History of Edward the Third*, by Barnes, the famous old editor of Euripides. It is calculated, and the calculation probably falls short of the truth, that one fourth of the whole population of Europe fell a victim to the Black Plague. And yet Hume in his *History of England*, gives but a single paragraph to the subject. Events of this kind, however, produce a more powerful and lasting influence on the welfare of nations, than other transactions on which historians are accustomed to dwell with a tiresome detail. The Black Plague had more victims than the widest conqueror: it greatly influenced both the physical and moral condition of people, and deserves the very minute attention of the historian. Some of the effects which arose from the Black Plague long maintained a powerful moral influence in Europe. One of them was the rise of the order of Flagellants which increased in such numbers, and passed through countries in such enormous troops, under the name of the Brothers of the Cross, that the Roman Church considered itself in danger, and attacked the order as a formidable rival, and ultimately put it down by the adroit use of those arms which it had forged for itself. Another consequence was the dreadful persecution of the Jews. These poor people were accused of poisoning the wells: they were rich, and many turbulent Christians were in debt to them: the result was a bloody persecution, which makes one ashamed of belonging to the race of humanity, and proves, if nothing else would, that man, under the influence of passion and prejudice is the greatest monster the earth bears on her bosom. All the Jews of Basle, on the mere outcry of the people, were inclosed in a wooden building constructed for the purpose, and burnt together with it. At Spires, the Jews, driven to despair, assembled in their habitations, which they set on fire, and so consumed themselves with their families; thus anticipating the murderous intentions of the people. At Strasburg, two thousand Jews were burnt alive, in their own burial-ground, where a large scaffold was erected for the purpose. At Eslingen, the whole Jewish synagogue burned themselves in their synagogue. But it is useless further to enumerate these instances of furious persecution, arising out of the demoralizing effects of the plague acting upon a brutal and ignorant population.

The history of the Flagellants is scarcely less disgusting. The ignorance and pretensions of the medical bodies of that age presents the ridiculous aspect of this calamity. The Parisian medical proclamation, describing the origin of the Plague, reads like a piece of Moliere.

"We, the Members of the College of Physicians of Paris, have, after mature consideration and consultation on the present mortality, collected the advice of our old masters in the art, and intend to make known the causes of this pestilence more clearly than could be done according to the rules and principles of astrology and natural science. We, therefore, declare as follows:—

"It is known that in India, and the vicinty of the Great Sea, the constellations which combatted the rays of the sun, and the warmth of the heavenly fire, exerted their power especially against that sea, and struggled violently with its waters. Hence, vapours often originate which envelop the sun, and convert his light into darkness. These vapours alternately rose and fell for twenty-eight days; but at last, sun and fire acted so powerfully upon the sea, that they attracted a great portion of it to themselves, and the waters of the ocean arose in the form of vapour; thereby the waters were in some parts so corrupted that the fish which they contained died. These corrupted waters, however, the heat of the sun could not consume, neither could other wholesome water, hail or snow, and dew, originate therefrom. On the contrary, this vapour spread itself through the air in many places on the earth, and enveloped them in fog.

"Such was the case all over Arabia, in a part of India, in Crete, in the plains and valleys of Macedonia, in Hungary, Albania, and Sicily. Should the same thing occur in Sardinia, not a man will be left alive; and the like will continue, so long as the sun remains in the sign of Leo, on all the islands and adjoining countries to which this corrupted sea-wind extends, or has already extended from India. If the inhabitants of those parts do not employ and adhere to the following, or similar means and precepts, we announce to them inevitable death—except the grace of Christ preserve their lives."

The directions by which men are to abide, are still more laughable than the proemium. "If it rain," says the Faculty of Paris, "a little fine treacle should be taken after dinner." "Fat people should not sit in the sunshine," &c. &c.

The other object of Dr. Hecker, besides that of putting together a connected view of the Plague, was doubtless to inculcate his peculiar views of the origin and cause of these visitation. The author is a believer in astral and telluric influence; and attributes pestilence to unfavourable combinations of the heavenly bodies, and to mephitic or other deleterious exhalations arising from processes or changes in the interior of the earth. He believes that if sufficient data were collected, a periodicity might be established in pestilence, and that the moral history of mankind might be traced in their consequences of depression and excitation, destruction and renovation. This is a view agreeable enough to men of cloudy imaginations, who prefer a vague outline of a grand and undefined object, to a logical examination of facts and inferences. It may be observed, that men who entertain these notions,—and there are instances in this country,—rarely attempt to reason on the subject: it is always their view, or their impression, and they can point out this and that remarkable phenomenon; but they are too conscious of the instability of the foundation, to attempt to build any thing regularly on it.

Dr. Babington's remark on this portion of Dr. Hecker's work, is worth transcription.

"I by no means wish it to be understood, that I have adopted the author's views respecting astral and telluric influences; the former of which, at least, I had supposed to have been, with alchemy and magic, long since consigned to oblivion; much less am I prepared to accede to his notion, or rather an ancient notion derived from the East and revived by him, of an organic life in the system of the universe. We are constantly furnished with proofs, that that which effects life is not itself alive; and whether we look to the earth for exhalations, to the air for electrical phenomena, to the heavenly bodies for an influence over our planet, or to all these causes combined, for the formation of some unknown principle noxious to animal existence, still, if we found our reasoning on ascertined facts, we can perceive nothing throughout this vast field for physical research which is not evidently governed by the laws of inert matter, nothing which resembles the regular succession of birth, growth, decay, death, and regeneration, observable in organized beings. To assume therefore, causes of whose existence we have no proof, in order to account for effects which, after all, they do not explain, is making no real advance in knowledge, and can scarcely be considered otherwise than an indirect method of confessing our ignorance."

Record of a Voyage to the Western Coast of Africa, in the Years 1830, 1831, *and* 1832. *By Peter Leonard, Surgeon, Royal Navy.* Edinburgh, 1833.

THE slave trade on the western coast of Africa, carried on in defiance of the naval force that is specially appointed to suppress it, reflects disgrace upon the age. It is true, above all question, that great numbers of the Africans are stolen from their houses, and sold like mercantile commodities; and that, although many have been rescued and located at Sierra Leone, the preventive power is in all respects inferior to the skill and cunning of the slave-dealers. Mr. LEONARD's little book affords more particulars concerning this abominable trafic, than we have elsewhere met compressed into so small a compass. The author speaks the language of natural indignation, and, without aspiring to the eloquence or artifice of the makers of books of travels, he states all that he knows in a spirit of impartiality that does him much credit. Sketches of the islands observations on the habits of the people, and lively anecdotes, increase the interest without detracting from the utility of the volume.

The laws that have been passed, and the treaties that have been entered into, having for their object the suppression of the [illegible] in slaves, are full of defects. The [illegible] of our ships is limited, and, in some [illegible] ces, they are compelled to witness the human trade going forward under their eyes without being authorized to interfere. The treaty with Portugal contains a proviso that leaves all Portuguese vessels to the southward of the Equator free, so that, under this license, they proceed in their work with impunity. By the convention with Brazil the slave trade is declared piracy; but while the flag of the Brazils is excluded from the traffic, it is still carried on by the Brazilians under the flag of Portugal. Through one evasion or another, the humane purpose of all these regulations is frustrated, and the good that is done in the way of restitution makes but a small amount in comparison with the cruelties that are daily perpetrated. Independently of those obstacles to the discouragement of the slave trade, it may be observed that the freedom which we give to the Africans we liberate, is in itself but imperfect. The liberated African is located at Sierra Leone, where, although he is rescued from the horrors of absolute slavery, he is doomed to perpetual banishment from his native land. His country is scarcely known to us, and we are compelled to place him in a colony nearest at hand, where he may enjoy such liberty as is consistent with his condition. Mr. LEONARD remarks that a few Africans, the Karancoes, Bullones, and Kussos manage to get back to their own country, which is not far distant, but that they bear a very trifling proportion to the many thousands annually carried from the coast.

The present system is unequal to grapple with this sin that cries aloud to heaven. There is but one remedy, which we give in Mr. LEONARD's words, recommending his book, at the same time, cordially to our readers.

Were there no obstacles to the suppression of the slave trade—were every vessel, of whatever nation, found fitted for, or engaged in it, liable to capture—were our squadron on the coast, small as it is, ordered to go on the glorious work of emancipation, without fear of risk by legal processes and diplomatic squabbles, and entirely unhampered—were the simple unfettered order, "Suppress the slave trade," issued by government to the officer commanding our ships of war here—there is not the slightest doubt that the trade on this part of the coast would be immediately and permanently put an end to. Not a single vessel could escape us. While it is otherwise, all our exertions are a mere farce—a perfect mockery of emancipation. We liberate a few of those embarked in Spanish vessels, while tens of thousands are embarked, and the vessels allowed insolently to pass us unmolested, under the infamous shelter of the French flag to the northward of the equator, and the Portuguese flag to the southward. Upwards of sixty thousand slaves, it is calculated, are annually exported from Africa. In 1826, we emancipated only two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven; in 1827, two thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; in 1828 three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; and in 1829, five thousand three hundred and fifty were liberated, being a year of uncommon success, which arose from the great number of Brazilian vessels running prior to the operation of the convention of 1826, which made the trade under the Brazilian flag piracy. Since then no vessel has appeared under that flag on the coast. In 1830 the number consequently again fell off; and in the present year little or nothing can be done. Almost every vessel laden with slaves is under the French flag, and the people on board, confident of being privileged literally laugh at us as they pass, and often favour the escape of vessels under another flag liable to capture, by leading us a dance after them. But, besides the many other impediments to the complete suppression fo the slave trade, while the captains of his Majesty's ships are liable to heavy damages for the detention of his vessels with slaves on board, which are subsequently, by a decision of the Courts of Mixed Commission, declared, in accordance with the treaties, to be illegally detained, which not unfrequently happens, there must be much hesitation in the minds of these men concerning the detention of vessels whose cases are at all doubtful; and those illegally employed have, no doubt, often been allowed to escape in consequence of the heavy expenses which may be incurred, should they not be condemned. It is therefore evident, that all attempts at suppressing the slave trade under the present system is a mere farce—that all our expenditure for that purpose is fruitlessly—nay, in many instances, injuriously—employed.—*Atlas, April* 7

MISCELLANEA.

APPARITSIONS.—Dr. Hibbert, in his *Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions*, has satisfactorily shown, "that apparitions are nothing more than ideas, or the recollected images of the mind which have been rendered as vivid as actual

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impressions."—In the *Theory of Apparitions*, Dr. Ferriar relates an anecdote illustrative of the power which the imagination possesses of reacting upon the organs of sense with an intensity sufficient to create a belief in the reality of the objects, the impressions of which are thus renovated and vivified. It is as follows:—"A gentleman was benighted while travelling alone in a remote part of the Highlands of Scotland, and was compelled to ask shelter at a small lonely hut. When he was to be conducted to his bedroom, the landlady observed with mysterious reluctance, that he would find the window very secure. On examination, part of the wall appeared to have been broken down to enlarge the opening. After some inquiry he was told that a pedlar, who had lodged in the room [illegible] time before, had committed suicide, and was found hanging behind the door in the morning. According to the superstition of the country, it was deemed improper to remove the body through the door of the house, and to convey it through the window was impossible without removing part of the wall. Some hints were dropped that the room had been subsequently haunted by the poor man's spirit. My friend laid his arms properly prepared against intrusion of any kind by the bedside, and retired to rest, not without some degree of apprehension. He was visited in a dream by a frightful apparition and awaking in agony, found himself sitting up in bed with a pistol grasped in his right hand. On casting a fearful glance round the room, he discovered by the moonlight a corpse, dressed in a shroud, reared erect, against the wall close to the window, With much difficulty he summoned up resolution to approach the dismal object, the features of which, and the minutest parts of its funeral apparel, he perceived distinctly. He passed one hand over it—felt nothing—and staggered back to the bed. After a long interval and much reasoning with himself, he renewed his investigation, and at length discovered that the object of his terror was produced by the moon-beams forming a long bright image through the broken window, on which his fancy, impressed by his dream, had pictured with mischievous accuracy the lineaments of a body prepared for interment. Powerful associations of terror, in this instance, had excited the recollected images with uncommon force and effect."— See an able article on Apparitions in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.]

HERTFORD ELECTION COMMITTEE.—Edward Harding, one of the witnesses, said he promised to vote for Lord Ingestrie, in consequence of the presents that were publicly bestowed. All people in Hertford talked of them and many of them received them. He thought he might as well have some of them as others, to serve his family. A man should do the best for himself and family. He thought that on such an occasion, when every one was getting something, a man should receive a little for his vote. Only for the bribes and presents the Lords would not have been returned at the last election. Anne Harding, the wife of the last witness, described a visit she received from the agent of the Marquis of Salisbury. He came to her house on the morning of the first day of canvass He asked her where her husband was. She said at Potter's-bar. He desired her to tell him that he wished him to gave his vote for Lords Ingestrie and Mahon; if not, they should be turned out of their house. Several witnesses described the intimidation employed on behalf of the candidates. William Roche said the gipsies and bullies used to sup at Dack's house in parties. Sometimes twelve, or sixteen, or twenty at a time. They had what they pleased. Knows the bugleman of the gipsies. He used to summon them to act, and when he would blow up "Go on, go on," they would sally through the town, or to any point, and knock down any man. They would knock down any one who would hollo out Ingestrie and Mahon. (The witness explained this by saying, that if they thought this was in derision to the noble lords, or by way of reflection of their employment as bullies, they would knock him down.) They often slept at Dack's, sometimes a shed was littered down for them there. sometimes they slept in the stable; there was no crowd in the town until the gipsies came in; all the rioting occurred after they came to Dack's. Remembers men to have comein from Stevenage. It was said they were brought in to keep the peace, [Laughter.] They were in riots, The gipsies served Duncombe's party badly. They regularly attacked them. Witness, in answer toa question from the Chairman, said that he undestood "bulies" to mean those who went about with bad girls—hired brize-fighters, and violent rioters; does not know if there were any London men among the bullies; thinks the bugleman came from London.

UNROLLING MUMMIES.—As we had not the honour to be of the party at Charing-cross Hospital, on Saturday, we cannot decide between the *Athenæum* and the *Literary Gazette* as to the result of certain experiments in the unrolling of mummies, made by Mr. Pettigrew. According to the latter journal, nothing could be more satisfactory than the result: according to the former, the result was—*nothing*. We are not in the habit of trusting to report in matters on which we have the opportunity of judging for ourselves. For the gratification, however, of a very natural curiosity on the part of our readers, to whom, as well as to ourselves, such matters are objects of interest, we may state briefly that on the occasion referred to, two mummies were unswathed. The former, from the heated state of the asphaitic substance in which it had been immersed, was almost carbonized, the head alone being perserved; the bones were brittle as glass, and the hair and beard redd ned by the process of preservation. The other human insect in its *pupa* [state in what other will the *perfect* creature flutter!] was wonderfully well perserved. The figure was a male, five feet four inches high, the age between fifty and sixty, the features striking, an aquiline nose, and high but retreating forehead. The skin was gilded in devices, and a roll of papyrus, "beautifully illegible," as *Cocketop* would say, was found between the legs. The expected and not unusual coin in the mouth was not forthcoming. Even the mummies of these days are poorer than their predecessors, and, like living things, carry all their wealth on the outside of their persons. We needed no ghost from the grave nor mummy from the pyramid, to teach us the folly of such doings,

LAUNCH OF THE VETAL.—On Saturday, his Majesty's ship Vestal, a frigate of 46 guns, was launched at Sheerness dock-yard; the day was exceedingly fine, the weather calm and serene, and upwards of 2,000 persons were present to behold this beautiful sight; the band of the Ocean, and an amateur band belonging to his Majesty's dock-yard, attended, and contributed to enliven the scene. Several yachts belonging to the yacht club, which had arrived for the purpose, were also sailing round the wall of the yard to witness the launch; she was christened by Miss Mary Ann Beresford (a young lady of about ten years of age, the port admiral's daughter.) At ten minutes past one o'clock, the necessary arrangements being made, she glided majestically into the ocean, admidst the cheers of the surrounding multitude, all of whom appeared highly gratified. The Comet steam-boat then towed her round into the basin, when she was immediately docked, and will be brought forward with all possible despatch. Prior to the dockgates being shut, an order was received from the Admiralty to undock the Vestal, and to dock his Majesty's ship Larne, which had arrived in the morning; the Vestal was therefore undocked, in order that the Larne might be placed in her situation.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—The entire range of buildings forming the Finsbury-pavement, with those in the rear forming one side of Little Moor-fields, together with the cross streets between Fore street and Ropemaker-street, are now in the course of being pulled down, to make room for the extensive improvements contemplated by the City in that quarter, houses are for the most part in a dilapidated state, and belong all of them to the City, who have availed themselves of the favourable opportunity of the leases having recently expired to have them all pulled down and it is understood their site will be occupied by houses and shops corresponding with those erected on the opposite side of the road. In all about thirty-four houses, and a dissenting chapel, will be pulled down on the pavement; about thirty-six buildings and stables in Little Moorfields; five houses in Fore-street, four in Ropemaker-street, and six in short-street. Many of the houses at the Fore-street, end of the quadrangle by boards, and are to be sold as building materials on Monday next.

THE COTTON TRADE.—In France, in 1831. the cotton spun was 74,000,000lb., besides the British yarn smuggled through Flanders. In Alsace power looms are increasing fast. Average wages of spinners, 5s. 8d.; hours of labour twelve to fourteen hours. In Switzerland in 1831, the cotton spun was 18,816,000lb No. 40 costs 14½d., when cotton is 8d. 3-5ths, wages, 4s. 5d.; wages in similar mills in Britain, 8s. 4d. In the Prussian and Rhenish provinces, in 1830, the cotton spun was 7,000,000lb. Power-looms have been profitably introduced. In Saxony cotton-spinning is just commencing, and fast augmenting; in 1831 there were spun 1,200,000lbs. of cotton; average wages, 3s. 6d. They spin as cheap as the British as high as No. 50 warp, and No. 80 weft. In Lombardy, in 1831, the cotton spun was 4,000,000lb. In Austria it is fast advancing; in 1831, 12,000,000lb.; average wages, 3s. 9d. In India the new mill, twelve miles above Calcutta, works every day, 91 hours in the week. The spinner managing, one mule earns 1s. 9d.; his piecers (three in number) 9d. to 1s. each. No. 20 to 40. In the United States, in 1831, the cotton spun was 77,550 000lb.

A POLICE RETURN.—The following paragraph has been copied from *Galignani's Messenger* into all the London papers:—"According to the reports of the police of the capital for 1832, there were arrested during the year 77,543 individuals, of whom 26,653 were women. 25,702 drunkards were placed in confinement 10,291 of them being women. The magistrates inflicted punishment upon 23,438 women, and committed 3,656 persons to take their trials before the tribunals. In 1832 there were 4,719 arrested more than during the preceding year." The statement contained in the above extract has furnished an evening print (the *Albion*) with a theme of reproach against the French of Paris, and with a subject of great national felicitation at the supposed *comparative* sobriety of the inhabitants of the British metropolis, as shown in a certain police returned entitled "Statistics of Drunkeness," which was published by the evening paper in question on Saturday last. We are sorry to disturb the enjoyment of our "Conservative" cotemporary over this *mare's nest* it has found; but there happens to be rather strong ground for suspecting that the paragraph in *Galignani* is in every sense of the word a "Police *Return*," and that (errors excepted) it is neither more nor less than a statement from metropolitan police of England respecting the state of crime in London during 1832, which the French Journalist copied from some of his English cotemporaries, and which, by rather a strict adherence to the reciprocity system we have one and all re-copied here. We have before us the statement of *our* Metropolitan Police for 1832, and by this document it appears that the number of persons taken into custody by the police in London during that year was 76,543, of which number 27,653 were women The French account corresponds except in the number of females, which it makes 26,653 instead of 27,653, a difference of one figure only, which is doubtless but a typographical error. Then the number of drunkards "dismissed, when sober, by the superintendants" was 25,702, of which 10,291 were women. Here the French and English accounts coincide. But the statement in *Galignani* makes the magistrates "inflict punishment upon 23,431 *women*," and "commit 3,656 persons to take their trials before the tribunals;" whereas, by the accounts of the Metropolitan Police, there were "summarily convicted by the magistrates," 23,458 *persons* (not *all women*, but 16,052 males and 7,406 females), and committed for trial by magistrates" exactly the same number as were sent "before the tribunals,"—namely, 3,656. Lastly, the statement of the metropolitan police makes the increase of arrests in 1832 over those of 1832 the same as the French account,—namely, 4,719. It can be necessary only to point out these coincidences, in order to show the quarter from which this supposed account of the state of crime in Paris really proceeded. There have been instances before of paragraphs going the round of the English papers,—then being copied into the French journals,—and at last making their appearance a second time in England as *news* for which we are indebted to the press of France.—*Times, April* 10.

LADY BRISCOE.—The period for which this lady was ordered to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, for publishing a libel reflecting on the character of Mrs. Tolson, will expire next week. According to the existing regulations, whatever may be the offence, imprisonment is no slight punishment. The only indulgence Lady Briscoe has received is that of being placed in the Infirmary. No distinction is made of persons, let their rank or wealth be what it may. Lady Briscoe has been compelled to wear the gaol dress, and has not been allowed to provide herself with any article of provisions, but has been strictly confined to the ordinary gaol allowance, and in every other respect been required to conform to the established discipline of the prison.—*Morning paper.* [Our contemporary appears to be surprised that Lady Briscoe should be treated like any other offender. But why should she not be so treated? The surprise would lie on the other side with us; for, we confess, it would surprise us much more if an educated person should escape punishment for a transgression which would be punishable in the ignorant.]

THE OBJECTS OF AMBITION.—The ambitious lawyer sidling towards the woolsack,—the ambitions politician, dreaming of the treasury and its premiership.—the ambitious physician, looking forward to the presidency of his college,—the ambitious colonel of dragoons, fighting his way to a baton, through volumes of smoke and dust,—the ambitious author, scrawling *his*, through volumes of "sound and fury signifying nothing,"—are in fact less actuated by lust of the empty distinctions of life, than by a regard for its loaves and fishes. *One* is perhaps enamoured of a well appointed equipage, and urges on his own industry by visions of chariots and horsemen, running footmen and outriders. Another is prone to sensual luxury, and his finest speeches are concocted with the *fumet* of a good dinner fragrant in his nostrils. —advocating the abolition of the slave trade, till half the nation are in tears, only for love of a second course. A third man is covetous of a couple of yards of tabby ribbon,—red blue, or green, according to his nation and language, calling, or profession;—and perils his life or reputation with a view to their attainment. A fourth is fonder of the apostrophe of "my Lord," than of the mere "Sir," implying nothing of right or title over the apostrophizer;—or his wife has a predilection for walking out of a room two feet in advance of her country neighbour Mrs. Thomson,—or his sons want to make their honourable way to Almack's under cover of his new Peerage.—*Mrs. Gore's Sketch Book of Fashion.*

DESTRUCTION OF CHILDREN.—Few persons, not familiar with the diseases of children, can have any just conception of the extent of the practice which now prevails among the lower orders of monthly nurses of giving spirits and opiates to children. A poor woman, the wife of a labourer, lately informed me, that out of ten of her children, who were born healthy, nine had died under the age of three years, and most of them under two months; and that, by the advice of her nurse, she had given spirits to them all before they were a week old. Another poor woman had twins, who were healthy until they were three months old, when, being obliged to work daily for her subsistence, she endeavoured to procure herself rest during the night by giving them an opiate at bed-time, The consequence was such as might have been foreseen; the poor infants immediately became ill from it, and in the course of a few weeks literally perished from its effects.—*Dr. Ayre on Disorders of the Liver.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION.—It is in vain to endeavour to resist the spirit of the nation; it will break out in spite of the efforts of learned imitators to mould it into some other form. The arts most surely fellow all its caprices. We have heard a great deal of encouraging historical pictures; sacred history-painting flourished in Italy and other countries when the spirit of the mass of the nation was bigotry, or, at any rate, Romanism In England much pains have been taken to direct the popular taste into the same channel; but it will not do, the heart is not in it,—amateurs and dilettant pay their money and keep a few artists from starving, but the trade thrives not, the national caprice does not run in that way. The way in which it does run is indicated by the following paragraph:—

"GIN-SHOP FINERY.—The expense incurred in the fitting-up of the public-house bars in London is almost incredible, every one vying with his neighbour in convenient arrangements, general display, rich carving, brass work, finely-veined mahogany, and ornamental painting. The carving of one ornament alone, in that of tha Grapes public-house, in Old Street Road, cost 100*l.*; the workmanship was by one of the first carvers in wood in London. Three public-houses, or rather gin-shops have been lately fitted in Lamb's Conduit Street, at expense, for the bar alone, of upward of 2000*l.* each."—*London's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture,*

The luxury of the gin-shop owners is here attributed to competition; this is a mistake,—it arises out of the large profits produced from the immense consumption of spirits by the wayfaring people. Competition might lower the price of gin, but it would not lead to the lavishing of thousands on the scene of consumption, more especially as such places are not places of entertainment, and depend not at all upon their finery the hard-working and fainting porter cares little about the beauty of brass-work; he thinks only of the heart-warming given dram, which enables him to look bad weather and hard times in the face with a jolly countenance. At a late circuit of the Insolvent Debtor's Court, in the county of Somerset, half the insolvents appeared to be beer retailers. No gin-shop keeper is ever precipitated into the Gazette; his "blue-ruin" is something like the devil's blue fire—it consumes all himself and his imps.

As was expected, the project of the British government to emancipate the slaves in her colonial possessions, has excited considerable interest in the Southern States. We copy below a paragraph on this subject, to show the feeling which exists among our Southren brethren.

EMANCIPATION OF WEST INDIA SLAVES.—The news brought by the late arrivals, of the determination of Great Britain to emancipate the slaves for her West India Islands, without compensation of their owners, is replete with interests to the people of this Union. If such a measure be in contemplation, and we see no reason to doubt it, can our Government look quietly on and see it consummated? Of course, the white inhabitants of these Islands would be compelled to abandon them, and we should then have, in our immediate vicinity, independent Negro Sovereignties, whose contagion would rapidly spread into the Southern State. The irresistible tendency of such an event it too apparent to need illustration, and too delicate in its nature to be carried out in all its bearings. The next advices from Europe, will be anxiously awaited.—*Ruleigh (N. C.) Register.—Daily Commercial Gazette, April* 11.

FACETLÆ, LUDICROUS INCIDENTS, &c.—Sir Robert Peel has been *moving for various returns.* A *return* to place is a thing for which he would move any where.—"Lord Harrington never quits his lady's room when she is indisposed," said somebody, one night at Crockford's. "Why how can he," replied a wit, "when he has a pain in his Foote."—A young dramatic author, on presenting a new *comedy* to Bartley the other day, assured him that it was a production by no means *to be laughed at!*—During a steam voyage, on a sudden stoppage of the machinary, considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers. "What is the matter? What is the matter? For God's sake tell me the worst," exclaimed one more anxious and frightened than the rest. After a short pause, a hoarse voice from the deck replied, "Nothing Madam, nothing: only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together. —A punster, observing two sheriff's officers running after an ingenious, but distressed author remarked, that it was a new edition of the "Pursuits of Literature" *unbound* but *hot pressed.*—A Welsh paper, describing the terrible effects of a thunder-storm, states that it killed three cows, and striped a fourth of its *plumage.* We hear that it also deprived a flock of geese of their *bristles.*

The last number of *Figaro in London* is a very good pennyworth. The travestie of *Der Freischütz* is extremely pleasant. We regret that we cannot give more than the following specimens:

(Enter *Zamiel* Grey *in fire and smoke*)
Brougham. What shall I do to keep myself in place
Grey. Bring Rodolph Althorph into some disgrace.
Brougham. If you will only tell me how—I will
Grey Get him to introduce a *magic Bill.*
Urge him at dead of night yourself to meet
In the *Wolves' Cave*, by some call'd Downing Street.
Then tell him that he'll win eternal fame,
By framing two small bills: one you may name
As Church Reform, but ere he gets it through,
I'll with *Coercion* sent it all askew.
Brougham. The thought is good, we'll make of him the fool.
While I shall still retain my sack of wool,

SCENE IV.

Ante Room in Downing Street.

CHORUS OF SINECURISTS.

AIR.—*Huntman's Chorus.*

What equals on earth the delight of a placeman,
For whom does the pay more unsparingly flow;
To sit all the night on the Treasury benches,
Which brightly with prospects of salary glow.
Oh place! is a treasure for Whigs or for Tories,
For wealth in its snugness is sure to be found,
When Treasury tools with their cheering surround us,
How easy from pledges itis to turrn round.
Rat, damme rat, damme rat, &c.

Enter Althorp to make the Grand Trial; he levels his rifle to aim at the Mitre of the corrupt Church in Ireland, but Zamiel Grey entering behind, substitutes Coercion for Reform, and the Bill, hitting the Royal Arms, divides from them the Harp, the emblem of Ireland, and thus, by the influence of the demon of oppresion, it effects the repeal of the Union. Zamiel Grey and Caspar Brougham fall down together.

* We have to apologise to *Figaro* for substituting *Huntman* Chorus for Huntsman's; but it seems to us an emendation, as the business is of the huntman, or blood-hound kind.

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